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JPRS L/9429

8 December 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 51/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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CONTENTS

ASIA

BURMA

Briefs

Drug Suppression	1
Heroin Dealer Jailed	1
Woman Drug Dealer Imprisoned	1
Opium Possessor Arrested	1
Rewards to Informers	2
Heroin Addict Arrested	2
Heroin Seized in Kemmendine	2
Mon State Suppression Drive	2

HONG KONG

Report Says 1979 Successful Year in Antidrug Fight (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 8 Nov 80).....	3
Confiscation of Assets Used in Drug Trade Considered (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 8 Nov 80).....	4

NEW ZEALAND

NORML Urges End to Prohibitions on Cannabis Use (THE PRESS, 2 Oct 80).....	5
---	---

Briefs

Heroin Importation Charge	6
Sentences Almost Weekly	6
U.S. Antidrug Campaigner	6

PAKISTAN

Briefs

Opium Seized	7
--------------	---

- a - [III - WW - 138 FOUO]

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SRI LANKA

Colombo Emerges as Trade Center for Ganja
(Ranil Weerasinghe; WEEKEND, 9 Nov 80)..... 8

Briefs
International Drug Racket 11

THAILAND

Number of Heroin Addicts on Rise
(DAO SIAM, 26 Sep 80)..... 12

Opium Trafficking Networks Described
(Withun; SIAM RAT, 29 Sep 80)..... 13

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Comments on Drug Trafficking
(Radio Illimani Network, 20 Nov 80)..... 17

Notes Lechin Statements
Talks of Suing Publications

Crop Diversification Project Officially Inaugurated
(PRESENCIA, 23 Oct 80)..... 18

BRAZIL

Rio Governor Creates Task Force To Combat Drugs
(O GLOBO, 8 Oct 80)..... 20

Ring Transporting Cocaine From Bolivia to Rio Disbanded
(O GLOBO, 15 Oct 80)..... 21

Police Dismantle Drug Storage Facility in Southern Zone
(O GLOBO, 12 Oct 80)..... 22

Drug Depot
Depot Dismantled

Pardon Proposed for Youths Arrested With Small Amount of Drugs
(O GLOBO, 10 Oct 80)..... 25

Briefs
Drug Trafficker Sentenced 26
Colombian Traffickers Sentenced 26

- b -

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CHILE

Briefs

Cocaine Laboratory	27
Drug Traffickers Arrested	27

COLOMBIA

Clandestine Airfields To Be Destroyed (EL ESPECTADOR, 8 Sep 80).....	28
Woman 'Mule' Seized at El Dorado With Marihuana (EL TIEMPO, 10 Sep 80).....	29
Cocaine Traffickers Seized at Airport (EL ESPECTADOR, 8 Oct 80).....	31
Bad Week for Traffickers Announced (EL ESPECTADOR, 11 Oct 80).....	34
Briefs	
Cocaine Traffickers, Laboratories Seized	36
DAS Raids	36
Panamanian Registry Ship Seized	36
Guaviare Drug Ring	37
Marihuana Field in Guachaca	37

MEXICO

Government Secretariat Representative Releases Jailed Traffickers (EL MANANA, 9 Oct 80).....	38
Officials Criticized for Handling of Pill Trafficking Case (EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS, 2 Oct 80).....	40
Federal Judicial Police Seize Pills, Arrest Trafficker (EL MANANA, 11 Oct 80).....	42
Marihuana Plantation Destroyed on Sinaloa-Nayarit Border (EL SOL DE SINALOA, 8 Oct 80).....	44
Briefs	
Marihuana Traffickers Sentenced	45
Large Marihuana Shipment Seized	45
Eight Marihuana Traffickers Jailed	46

PERU

PIP Destroys Narcotic Bands, Seizes Drugs, Cash (LA PRENSA, 17 Oct 80).....	47
--	----

- c -

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NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

IRAN

Overall Social Ills of Drug Addiction Analyzed (JAVANAN-E EMKUZ, 12 Oct 80).....	48
---	----

WEST EUROPE

DENMARK

Antidrug Group Sees 'American Narcotics Situation' (BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 7 Nov 80).....	55
Working Group Formed To Study Drug Abuse Prisoners (Dan Axel; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 7 Nov 80).....	57
Folketing Member Asks Investigation of Drug Death Causes (Dan Axel; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 31 Oct 80).....	58
Narcotics Deaths Increased 50 Percent in 1979 (Jens Thomsen; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 1 Nov 80).....	59
Police Seize Heroin Worth 40 Million Kroner From Turkish Gang (Mogens Auning; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 3 Nov 80).....	61

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Drug, Alcohol Abuse by Women Increasing (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 28 Oct 80).....	63
---	----

NORWAY

Storting Justice Committee Demands Tougher Drugs Fight (AFTENPOSTEN, 5 Nov 80).....	65
Government Asks Extension of Antidrug Phone Tap Law (Kristin Moksnes; ARBEIDERBLADET, 25 Oct 80).....	67
Oslo Police Seize Kilogram of Heroin Smuggled From Denmark (Inge D. Hanssen; AFTENPOSTEN, 8 Nov 80).....	69
Briefs	
Record Drugs Overdose Deaths	71
Hashish Seized in Trondheim	71
Dane Arrested: Smuggled Hashish	71

TURKEY

Major Heroin Seizure in East (DUNYA, 14 Nov 80).....	73
Briefs	
Heroin Seized	74

- d -

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BURMA

BRIEFS

DRUG SUPPRESSION--Lashio, 23 Oct--A meeting to explain the drug suppression campaign in Lashio township was held at the conference hall of the township people's council yesterday. Township People's Police Force Commander U Mya Than explained the drug suppression campaign to township party, council and military officials present at the meeting. U Mya Than said: "A total of 375 persons involved in 206 drug cases have been arrested as of 14 October 1980. The drugs seized were 1,001.78 gm of heroin; opium, 240.72 kg; brown opium powder, 15.05 kg; morphine blocks, 1.36 kg; and other drugs, 9.29 kg. The value of the drugs seized was 1,352,629 kyat. In 1976-77, 533.5 acres of poppy were destroyed; in 1977-78, 105 acres; in 1978-79, 204.66 acres; and in 1979-80, 39.58 acres. The biggest-ever drug haul in 1980 was made on 16 September 1980 when 14.07 kg of brown opium powder and 1.36 kg of morphine were seized hidden among the pears on a truck belonging to Hu Pauk Sein of Man Pang village in Kutkai township. Further investigation into this case resulted in the arrest of nine persons from Kutkai, Lashio and Taunggyi. There were members of a gang trafficking drugs between Ta Mo-nye village of Kutkai township and the border region of Tachilek. All of the gang members have been arrested," reported U Mya Than. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Nov 80 p 5]

HEROIN DEALER JAILED--Ko Tin Myint of No 465, 12th Street, 11th Ward, South Okkalapa, who was arrested with 21,000 kyat worth of heroin and 13,000 kyat in cash obtained from heroin sales, was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment by the South Okkalapa Township court on 31 October. A Rangoon police squad found the heroin when it raided Ko Tin Myint's residence on 9 May 1980. Ko Tin Myint was tried under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 2 Nov 80 p 7]

WOMAN DRUG DEALER IMPRISONED--Pabedan Township court on 1 November sentenced Ma Molly, 32, of Bogyoke Street to 5 years imprisonment with hard labor as she was found guilty as charged under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. She was arrested after a police raid on her house on 23 May 1980 uncovered 7.5 gms of heroin. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Nov 80 p 7]

OPIUM POSSESSER ARRESTED--On 29 October, a Rangoon police squad seized about 1 pound of cooked opium in Pazundaung Park from U Tun Yin, 58, of Kuthni Village, Kyauktan Township. U Tun Yin was charged under Sections 6.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law by Botataung police station. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 31 Oct 80 p 7]

REWARDS TO INFORMERS--In the case of seizures of drugs and gems in accordance with the Narcotic Drugs Law and the Customs Act, informers and the arresting party who made the seizures possible will be rewarded as follows: The value of the goods seized will be calculated; 50 percent of the value will be presented to the state and of the remaining 50 percent, 20 percent will be reserved for the "central funds" [as heard], 20 percent will be presented to the informer and 10 percent to the arresting parties. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Oct 80]

HEROIN ADDICT ARRESTED--Rangoon's Bahan Township police on 10 October searched Tun Tun, 28, of 3d Lane Kaba-aye Wireless Road, near the mosque on Kaba-aye Pagoda Road and found about 900 kyat worth of heroin on him. Needle marks caused by heroin injection were also found on Tun Tun's forearm. Action has been taken under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 12 Oct 80 p 7]

HEROIN SEIZED IN KEMMENDINE--A police squad from the Rangoon Division Crime Prevention Division on 25 October arrested Aung Myint, 32, of the "GanGaw" teashop in Kemmendine market after eight packets of heroin and a hypodermic syringe and needle were found on him. Kemmendine police station has taken action under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 27 Oct 80 p 7]

MON STATE SUPPRESSION DRIVE--Moulmein, 11 Oct--"In accordance with the directive of the Mon State People's Council to combat narcotic drugs, local drug suppression bodies were organized in 10 townships by the commander of the Mon State people's police force and an effective and successful drug suppression drive was conducted. Thanks to the efforts of the regional organs of power, people's councils at various levels and the people's police force, more than 68.315 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of opium, more than half a viss of heroin and over 62 viss of marihuana were seized in 1979" in the 10 townships of Kyaikto, Bilin, Thaton, Paung, Moulmein, Chaungzon, Kyaikmaraw, Mudon, Thanbyuzayat and Ye. Similarly, the following seizures were also made between 1 January and 31 August 1980: .35 viss of opium in Paung; a small amount of opium and .25 viss of heroin in Moulmein; a small amount of opium in Kyaikmaraw; a small amount of opium and opium solution in Mudon; 1 viss of opium and some heroin in Thanbyuzayat; and a small amount of opium in Ye. Action has been taken under the Narcotic Drugs Law against 188 persons involved in the cases. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Oct 80 p 7]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

REPORT SAYS 1979 SUCCESSFUL YEAR IN ANTIDRUG FIGHT

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 80 p 7

/Text/

Soaring drug prices which forced a large number of addicts to seek treatment made last year another successful one in Hongkong's long fight against narcotics.

The Hongkong Narcotics Report of 1979, published by the Action Committee Against Narcotics yesterday, said law enforcement pressure, and crop failures in the Golden Triangle caused a severe shortage in drug supplies.

The report said the shortage was reflected in August by a more than 400 per cent rise in drug prices, and the quality of No 3 heroin sold to addicts dropped as low as 15 per cent in purity.

Because of high drug prices, a large number of addicts sought treatment.

There was a sharp drop in the number of people convicted of minor drug offences in the courts from a high of 17,700 in 1973 to only 3,600 last year, the report said.

But ACAN's chairman, Sir Albert Rodrigues, warned in the report that while "all such news must be a source of encouragement and pride, we have no illusions that our efforts can be relaxed in any way.

"So long as the illegal drug trade is so enormously profitable, it will remain attractive to the criminals who exploit it, and so long as we have tens of thousands of addicts in our midst, they will remain, unhappily, a reservoir of possible infection to our young."

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

CONFISCATION OF ASSETS USED IN DRUG TRADE CONSIDERED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 80 p 7

/Text/

The Attorney-General, Mr John Griffiths, is studying recommendations on the confiscation of assets accrued through illegal drug dealings.

The proposals have been made by the Commissioner of Narcotics.

Mr Griffiths has contacted the Australian Commonwealth Solicitor's Office regarding that country's amendment to its Customs Act last year.

The amendment deals with the confiscation of assets accrued through drug dealings.

This was revealed by Narcotics Bureau head Chief Superintendent John Thorpe, when he addressed delegates from 13 countries at the recent regional conference of the International Drug Enforcement Association in Seoul.

Chief Supt Thorpe, Customs Acting Assistant Commissioner Jim Prisk, and Senior Inspector Edward Tong represented Hongkong at the conference.

Chief Supt Thorpe told the delegates that Hongkong was concerned that, despite

increasing arrests and seizures, little can be done to seize assets directly related to trafficking.

He said under the present law in Hongkong, a court may order the forfeiture of any money or things (other than premises, a ship exceeding 250 gross tons, an aircraft or a train) which have been used in connection with an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

It may also order the seizure of any money or other property received or possessed by any person as the result or product of any offence under that ordinance.

"This is a powerful legal provision and has the advantage of being wide-ranging, yet concise, and capable of simple interpretation," said Chief Supt Thorpe.

"But it also has the disadvantage that for any asset to be liable to forfeiture, it must be proved that it was actually used in connection with an offence."

The present law also allows for monetary fines of up to \$5 million and should such a fine be levied by a court, he said, it is unlikely

that further sequestration would be necessary.

He said two months ago, a conference jointly organised by the Narcotics Bureau and the American Drug Enforcement Agency was held in Hongkong to examine financial transactions, both national and international, that could be linked to large scale trafficking in drugs.

Representative delegates from Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Thailand, America and Canada attended the two-day conference.

Recommendations that emerged from the conference were:

- To form an informal working group to further investigate the financing of drug traffickers, and to exchange information from other drug-fighters.

- To appoint a particular reference unit in each territory and a specific officer to liaise with drug-fighters in other countries.

- To train within each country in order to expand the experience based in each country and to widen the number of territories in the fight against narcotics.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

NORML URGES END TO PROHIBITIONS ON CANNABIS USE

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 2 Oct 80 p 22

/Text/

<p>Parliamentary reporter Cannabis is the safest intoxicant known to man, and is used by an estimated 150,000 New Zealanders, a Parliamentary select committee has been told.</p> <p>The National Organisation for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (N.O.R.M.L.) told the Statutes Revision Committee that the community accepted equal and greater hazards in playing rugby, in go-kart racing, skateboarding, trail-bike riding, and hang-gliding.</p> <p>Presenting evidence for N.O.R.M.L. Dr E. Geiringer, and a D.S.I.R. scientist, Mr H. S. Jansen, said that the State should not interfere in the private conduct of citizens when no gross or highly probable threat to life or</p>	<p>society was present.</p> <p>People seeking prohibition of cannabis based their case on fantasy, and on untrue stories that were snapped up by prohibitionist news media, Mr Jansen said.</p> <p>Popular studies used to show harmful effects of cannabis based their findings on huge over-doses on animals from which extrapolations were dubious at best. This misinformation was used to foster hatred and contempt against groups and individuals seeking decriminalisation of cannabis and a more rational official approach to its use in the community.</p> <p>Evidence showed that prohibitions on popular pleasure substances paralleled development of organised crime.</p>	<p>In the United States the growth of organised crime during alcohol and tobacco prohibitions was well known. The recent emergence of drug-related murder in New Zealand could have been predicted by N.O.R.M.L. two years ago.</p> <p>Now that organised crime of the Mafia type had moved into the New Zealand heroin market, it would be a virtual certainty that these crime syndicates would take over trade in hashish and hash-oil, prohibited in 1978.</p> <p>"It is not a particular drug that fosters gangsterism, but the prohibition of popular drugs," the submission said.</p> <p>Asked whether the organisation knew of allegations that the Soviet K.G.B. was campaigning through agents in some Government departments to legalise prohibited drugs, Mr Jansen said the</p>	<p>man making the allegations. Mr N. Haliburton, was paranoid. The K.G.B. had never offered N.O.R.M.L. any money.</p> <p>Asked if marijuana intoxication could be detected as a cause of motor vehicle accidents, Dr Geiringer said marijuana showed up in blood tests. Australia was now working on a method of testing marijuana concentrations in drivers.</p> <p>He said the clause allowing any D.S.I.R. employee to receive specimens for analysis undermined the essential integrity of material evidence. The clause abandoning all limitations on the time in which information could be laid could be used by blackmailers to threaten useful citizens who in their remote pasts might have committed minor cannabis offences.</p>
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NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN IMPORTATION CHARGE--Rotorua (Press Assn)--A trial in which two men are alleged to have conspired to import heroin with a street value of \$200,000 opened in the High Court at Rotorua yesterday. Grant Elliot Wills, aged 33, unemployed, of Tauranga, and Anthony Bradley, aged 32, unemployed, of Mt Maunganui, have pleaded not guilty to the charge, which is being heard before Mr Justice Jeffries and a jury. Both men deny that they conspired with each other, and with Frederick Adrian Walsh, between January 1, 1978, and February 9, 1979, to import heroin into New Zealand. [Excerpt] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 4]

SENTENCES ALMOST WEEKLY--The sentencing of young men of previously exemplary character for "some drug dealing business" was almost a weekly occurrence, Mr Justice Thorp told the High Court at Auckland yesterday. And he wondered how long that would go on before those involved realised drug dealing was not worth the risk. Appearing before the court for sentence was Stephen John Pickens, aged 22, a tree surgeon, who had pleaded guilty to possessing cannabis resin for supply, possessing cannabis plant for supply, and possession of lysergide. Mr Justice Thorp sentenced Pickens to 18 months' imprisonment for possession of cannabis resin for supply, three months for possessing cannabis plant for supply, and three months for possession of lysergide. The terms are concurrent. [Excerpts] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

U.S. ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGNER--A leading American anti-drug campaigner said she finds it "frightening and shocking" New Zealand has so few resources to help treat drug addicts. "It's essential you have a drug rehabilitation programme," said Dr Judianne Densen-Gerber. "Many of the addicts undergoing treatment in Australia are New Zealanders." Dr Densen-Gerber was in Wellington to meet MPs including the Minister of Health (Mr Gair) and Health Department officials to explain the concept of the Odyssey programme. Odyssey was founded by Dr Densen-Gerber 16 years ago and is a drug-free rehabilitation programme for narcotic and alcohol drug dependants. An Odyssey House Trust has been formed in New Zealand and it is hoped to open a treatment centre near Auckland within a year. One of the trustees, Dr Fraser McDonald, medical superintendent of Carrington Hospital, Auckland, said the trust was trying to get Government support and would soon launch a \$350,000 fund-raising campaign. Initially the programme would treat 75 addicts but would be extended to other parts of the country and cater for up to 150. [Excerpts] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Oct 80 p 2]

CS0: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Sutlej Rangers seized 104 kilograms of opium worth Rs. one lakh during an encounter with two unidentified armed smugglers at Badian Border in Burki area. A 303 rifle was also seized. The smugglers, however, reportedly crossed the border. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4530

SRI LANKA

COLOMBO EMERGES AS TRADE CENTER FOR GANJA

Colombo WEEKEND in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text] Sri Lanka has now emerged in the league of the top exporters of cannabis (ganja) in the world.

This has been revealed in a report submitted to the Government by the Director of the National Drug Dependence Research Centre of Malaysia, Dr V Navaratne, following an assessment of the extent and nature of the drug abuse problems in Sri Lanka.

One million kgs

In his executive summary, Dr Navaratne says that current intelligence on the extent of illegal cultivation of cannabis and annual production indicates that a quantity of more than one million kilograms of locally-grown cannabis is entering illicit international markets. This is more than double the total consumption of cannabis within the country.

Recent detections of massive quantities of compressed ganja being taken out of the country have shown that regular shipments of the narcotic are flowing to markets in Australia and European capitals.

The smuggling operations have reached such ingenious levels of sophistication, that ganja is leaving the country, embedded in slabs of wooden floor tiles, backs of wooden plaques, in packets of tea and inside carefully-doctored tins.

Local narcotics officials pointed out that this was the reason why a recent shortage had pushed the street price for a smoke of ganja up by nearly 500 percent, despite nearly 1000 acres of cannabis being cultivated here.

The business of "narcotics pushing" in international markets has become so lucrative that the "key figures" in the trade are employing both local and foreign couriers to move the consignments.

Large market

Dr Navaratne in his report has observed that there is a large market with Sri Lanka for the supply and sale of narcotics.

An analysis of the pattern for the two major drugs of abuse has revealed that 3.8 percent of the 3,105 people who sought assistance to control the drug habit were between 15 to 25 years in the case of chronic opium users. In the case of cannabis users, the figure has risen to 44.4 percent.

Interviews with school children showed their wide experience in the experimental use of psycho-active substance and this trend, Dr Navaratne has warned, creates a particularly dangerous situation.

He has also pointed out that there is evidence that over the past 12 months heroin--particularly heroin No. 5--had become available in Sri Lanka. Information obtained also indicates that there are groups of local youth who are injecting the potent narcotics.

Despite the low effectiveness of a highly understaffed Police Narcotics Bureau, the bureau, he states, made the following detections in 1978 alone--48 kg of opium, 0.06 kg of morphine, 0.12 kg of heroin, 0.15 kg of cocaine, 0.7 kg of hashish and 3,100 kg of cannabis.

Dr Navaratne also says that he had been able "with the minimum effort" to seek and purchase varying quantities of all these drugs in the greater Colombo areas.

Constraints

According to the Malaysian narcotics expert, the following constraints are experienced by Sri Lanka in combating the growing drug problem.

--The lack of systematic effort to collect and analyse data on the extent and nature of the drug abuse problem.

--The inadequacy of current legislation as contained in the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act.

--The minimal impact of the Police Narcotics Bureau in view of the extremely small staff and operational inflexibilities of the bureau.

--The lack of training in drug detection in the case of narcotics officers.

--The minimal control effort exercised by the civil medical stores.

--The lack of concern and understanding over the need for early detection and detoxification of addicts.

--The lack of effort to educate and inform all sections of the population on the dangers and problems associated with drug abuse.

--Dr Navaratne has also made the following recommendations.

--That immediate efforts be instituted to develop appropriate data collecting activities relating to the extent of drug abuse in the country.

--That a new act, the Dangerous Drugs Act, be enacted, modelled on the laws currently in force in Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

--That the Narcotics Advisory Board be dissolved and a National Drug Control Board with executive powers be established in the office of the President of Sri Lanka.

--That the Police Narcotics Bureau be restructured as a National Police Narcotics Unit enjoying a status of a full-fledged division with operational units located in all "high risk" areas.

--That specific treatment centre, physically separated from the areas where psychotics and other mentally-ill are treated, be set up.

--That urgent rehabilitation programmes be undertaken for drug dependent persons.

--That a research group be established to determine the patterns, characteristics, trends and types of drugs abused in the country.

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DRUG RACKET--Police has obtained valuable information about an international ring of illicit drug peddlers operating through Colombo. Deputy Inspector General Sundralingam said that there was evidence of local businessmen operating in collusion with British and Australian connections. Interpol had assisted the Sri Lanka police in the investigation. Sundralingam said that large quantities of local ganja had been smuggled through Katunayake to destinations in Britain and Australia. The police are now planning to take legal action against the offenders. [Text] [BK221138 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NUMBER OF HEROIN ADDICTS ON RISE

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 26 Sep 80 pp 3, 12

[Article: "Most Are Addicted to Heroin; There Has Been a Serious Increase In the Northeast"]

[Text] Mr Chuchat Phunsi, the head of the treatment division of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (O.N.C.B.), has disclosed figures on the number of drug addicts who came for treatment last year. He stated that 95 percent were males.

Concerning this, during the 12 months of last year, all 32 state treatment centers, of which 20 are located in the provinces and 12 are in Bangkok, treated a total of 31,827 people. During the same period of 1978, a total of 20,875 addicts came to the centers for treatment.

Most of the addicts who came for treatment were addicted to heroin, 75.5 percent to be exact. Next were those addicted to opium, 19.5 percent. Besides this, 2.5 percent were addicted to other types of drugs, 1.7 percent were addicted to marihuana and 0.7 percent were addicted to morphine.

Comparing the regions of the treatment centers with the types of drugs to which the addicts who had come for treatment were addicted, it appears that in the Central region, in the south and in Bangkok, most of the people who came were addicted to heroin. In the north and northeast, most who came for treatment were addicted to opium. But it is noteworthy that, in the northeast, larger and larger numbers of people came for treatment for addiction to other types of drugs such as amphetamines, valium and meprobamate.

Most of the people who came for treatment were under 30 years old. That is, 35.1 percent were in the 20-24 year old age group, 20.5 percent were in the 25-29 year old age group and 10.9 percent were in the 15-19 year old age group. As for all the other age groups, the rate was less than 10 percent.

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CSO: 5300

THAILAND

OPIUM TRAFFICKING NETWORKS DESCRIBED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Withun: "Opium, Opium, Opium: A Good Product of the Golden Triangle"]

[Text] "Opium is not just an economic crop from which the tribesmen derive their primary income. It is also a crop that is used for political reasons. The income earned from opium is used to purchase weapons to fight the government."

The northern border area of Thailand forms one part of the "Golden Triangle," the largest narcotics production area in the world. From the 1979/1980 survey, it was learned that 267 villages grow opium poppies. In Chiang Mai, Chaing Rai, Mae Hong Son and Phayao provinces, a total of 26,440 rai is planted in poppy.

As for the hill tribes that grow poppy, the Liso, with 7,351 rai, have the largest area under cultivation followed by the Meao, Muso and Iko. But from this survey, it will probably not be possible to determine the size of the yields since this survey was conducted between October 1979 and February 1980, which is the period running from when the hill tribes start to plant the poppy until they begin to harvest the opium.

Based on the estimated yields made by considering the health and density of the poppy plants and then estimating the lowest possible yield and comparing this to last year's yield in the area, this year's total yield is estimated to be 14,084.49 kilograms. By province, the figures are: Chiang Mai, 5,105.39 kilograms; Chiang Rai, 4,042.70 kilograms; Mae Hong Son, 4,228.59 kilograms; and Phayao, 606.81 kilograms. The average yield per rai is 0.53 kilograms.

This was the fourth survey conducted in Thailand. The Region 3 border patrol police and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board made surveys of the land and hill tribe villages and aerial photographs were taken of six river basins -- the Ping, Daeng, Kok, Ngat, Chaem and Nan river basins -- which are highland areas suited to growing opium poppy, which is an annual plant that can be grown at elevations over 1,000 meters.

The first time, the Public Welfare Division and the United Nations organization selected sample villages in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Tak provinces. They found that 18,925 households belonging to five different hill tribe groups were engaged in growing poppy and that, in 1962, these people produced 75,800 kilograms of opium. But this survey was criticized for having selected only a limited sample and for including only certain hill tribes. This made it difficult to extrapolate beyond the sample. The yields in one area could not be used to estimate the yields in other areas since the weather and elevations were different. The survey did not, therefore, achieve the desired results.

Three years later, another survey was conducted. This time, a total of 1,200 areas that had been aerially photographed were stipulated and 200, each with an area of 90 [square] kilometers, were selected as a sample. The results of the survey showed that 112,000 rai were planted in poppy and that the opium yield was 145,000 kilograms. This was almost double that found by the first survey. These data were used for a long time because the survey officials had carried out the survey in strict accord with the plans.

The following year, a survey was carried out in the north in accord with the economic and social needs there in order to study things and find a way to solve the problems concerning the experimental land use and crop substitution program, which was part of the Thai hill tribes economic development project implemented by the United Nations in order to reduce the amount of opium poppy grown in Chiang Mai Province. It was found that 62,132 rai were planted in poppy, half the area found in the second survey.

Opium is not just an economic crop from which the hill tribesmen derive their primary income. It is also a crop that is used for political reasons. The income earned from opium is used to purchase weapons to fight the government. For example, the Chinese Kuomintang divisions that remained after the revolution in the People's Republic of China, the minority groups in Burma, the Thai Yai liberation group, the Burmese Liberation Volunteers and the Burmese communist forces have produced opium and sent it from northern Burma to world markets.

The group that plays a role in making money from opium is the armed Ho Chinese who control the opium trade and who arrange caravans to transport opium and escort the opium being transported to the markets. This group is composed of Chinese from Yunnan who fled into Thailand because of their dislike for the communist system of government. Those who fled to Thailand have been almost completely assimilated to Thai ways. Ho merchants have established shops in hill tribe villages. They regularly make contact to buy and sell opium and they make temporary visits to trade with the hill tribes,

bringing goods from the plains to sell. They make profits of 30-100 percent. In this trade, opium is used as payment instead of cash.

For the past 3 years, northern Thailand has experienced a drought. This is the reason why the production of opium has declined greatly. The price of opium has, therefore, increased. In 1975, the price of opium averaged 1,500 to 3,000 baht per choi (1 choi equals 1.6 kilograms). But, the price of opium at the start of this year's planting season in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces was 20,000 to 23,000 baht. In Mae Hong Son, the price was approximately 15,000 to 18,000 baht per choi. It is expected that, before the start of the harvesting season next year, the price will rise to 25,000 to 30,000 baht. The fact that prices have increased so quickly means that the hill tribes will probably continue to grow poppy. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board expects that in 1980, the value of the total opium yield will give the hill tribes an income of from 105,626,160 to 264,065,400 baht depending on price differences between the beginning and the end of the year.

In bringing opium from the Golden Triangle into Thailand, the opium usually passes through the north and northeast to Bangkok and to eastern coastal ports. The most frequently used means of transportation are trucks. But now things are changing. The high mountain border areas are used and the opium is taken to boats along the coast of the Andaman Sea or it is taken to heroin production factories in the south, especially in Sadao District in Songkhla Province. It is then taken to Malaysia and Singapore. It is expected that the future trend is for Indonesia to become a major staging center for [later] shipment to Europe and America.

As for Laos, there is a major staging center in Vientiane. From here drugs are shipped to Saigon. Before Vietnam became communist, the major drug dealers in this network were American soldiers but the network then shifted to Bangkok. The drugs are sent from here through the Indochinese countries to the Hong Kong market. The method used most frequently by this network is to send the drugs by air because this is convenient and the risk is lower, even though only small quantities can be shipped at one time.

The greatest amount of opium produced in the Golden Triangle is produced in Burma. The network leads to Rangoon for further shipment by boat to the markets in America, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Australia and the Asean countries.

One limitation of this latest survey is that the survey period was very short and complete data were not collected for each village surveyed. For the most part, border patrol police sources of information were used to tell where poppy was grown and villages

that were known to grow poppy were selected for data collection. But it turned out that some villages selected for the survey had moved and when the survey officials went to conduct the survey, they could not find the village.

Because of the high elevations, communications were not convenient. The areas where the poppy was grown were located far from the villages and it was not possible to travel to and survey the areas where poppy was grown secretly. Furthermore, in villages where terrorists are active, such as in Mae Chaem District in Chiang Mai Province, in Nan Province and in some districts in Chiang Rai Province, the survey officials could not travel to the hill tribe villages in these areas because of the lack of security and the danger involved.

11943

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

Notes Lechin Statements

PY201559 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez referred today to statements made by former labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo. Colonel Arce said that Lechin knows of the honor of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Therefore, he knows that the armed forces cannot be involved in drug traffic. Arce made these remarks in reference to statements made by former union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo in Lima where he denied any government of national reconstruction links with drug traffic.

Arce accused the extreme left of disseminating rumors and of having said that the military became involved in international drug traffic to obtain economic support for the military coup which overthrew Lidia Gueiler on 17 July 1980. He also said that the armed forces did not spend a penny to move troops or to buy ammunition. He added that the movement was normal and without superfluous expenditures.

Talks of Suing Publications

PY201347 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced he will travel to the United States in the next few days to talk to lawyers familiar with drug trafficking about suing the newspapers and magazines which have accused the government of national reconstruction of drug trafficking.

He also said that he will then go to Brazil to submit a formal protest to the executives of a Brazilian magazine for linking the Bolivian president and himself to cocaine traffic. He said: We are going to talk to lawyers and will then submit a protest to the security organizations of the two countries. We are going to ask for proof, and if possible, we are going to sue our accusers.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

CROP DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] In a special ceremony over the weekend, the minister of peasant and agricultural affairs, Col Julio Molina, opened the new central offices of the Chapare-Yungas Development Project (PRODES) in Cochabamba.

The central offices of PRODES were formerly located in La Paz. Minister Molina, in the main speech of the day, said the transfer is based on "recommendations of several studies."

PRODES works simultaneously in Chapare and Yungas on regional development projects designed to improve the cultivation of coca. The minister also said that the transfer of the agency's central headquarters is an example of the government's decision to encourage "measures to benefit Cochabamba." He also said that by so doing, they are trying to take "concrete steps, through a solid, unimprovised strategy, to succeed effectively in the campaign against narcotics such as cocaine. The work of PRODES for a regional development of the Chapare, through diversification of crops and productive activities for the peasants, will permit a real improvement of the cultivation of coca to the levels required for the legal and traditional demand for this product."

Dr Winston Estremadoiro, executive director of PRODES, said that the present administration agreed to transfer the project offices and that the move had been previously frustrated in the "labyrinths of bureaucracy and the power vacuum."

Further on he reviewed the "achievements and failures" of PRODES, from the first official steps to replace coca crops to the creation of the agency in 1977. He said that in the last 3 years PRODES has done the basic and feasibility studies, as well as the agro-economic research contemplated in the "pilot" phase. "Having efficiently implemented this research, we can say that PRODES has a solvent base for the planning and implementation of the regional development of Chapare through diversification and the vertical integration of production," he indicated.

The executive director of PRODES referred also to the "unpleasant dimension of our work," and he cited in this regard the "impatience" of those who "have little concern for the principles" of those who are depending on regional development; those people would like to see an end to the plan for replacing the coca crops. He added that PRODES has emphasized the idea of regional development of the coca plantations. This dimension is not well understood by some sectors of public opinion, he said.

As for future prospects, he indicated that transferring the offices to Cochabamba will redound to the greater development of the Chapare. He also announced the start of an "experimental stage of operational tasks," and the creation of an infrastructure of improved plant and seed production in traditional and nontraditional categories in the Chapare. However, he said that the operational phase will depend on whether adequate financial aid is received.

Finally he said, "We expect our project to become a real beachhead which, through the experience and technology generated in the Chapara area, will lead to the effective and rational development of our Amazon region."

8735
CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

RIO GOVERNOR CREATES TASK FORCE TO COMBAT DRUGS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Governor Chagas Freitas has created a task force which will be led by Erasmo Martins Pedro, secretary of justice, to study the application of a system for prevention, control and repression of narcotics. The group includes Judge Joao de Deus Mena Barreto, psychiatrist Oswald Moraes de Andrade, prosecutor Antonio Vicente de Costa Junior and social worker Maria Helena Siqueira Drumond.

Pioneer Program

"The state of Rio is pioneering in drug combat and prevention with the governor's decree creating the task force," Justice Secretary Pedro said yesterday.

He explained that the group was created as a consequence of the federal law creating the National System for Prevention, Control and Repression of Narcotics, to function in coordination with state agencies. "Other states should create similar task forces as provided in the federal law," Pedro added.

"Within 120 days the group will present to the governor the results of their studies and the drug program plans, and a representative of the Secretariat of Education and one from the Secretariat of Security will be appointed. The representative of the Secretariat of Education will introduce material on drug abuse in the secondary school curriculum, educating adolescents on the dangers of drugs. There will also be a representative of the Secretariat of Health, to implement a program for the treatment of addicts. The Security Secretariat representative will be responsible for repression. The program will be carried out in coordination with the national system, and will be linked closely to the Ministry of Justice," the justice secretary concluded.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

RING TRANSPORTING COCAINE FROM BOLIVIA TO RIO DISBANDED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpts] Federal Police yesterday divulged to the press the names of five cocaine traffickers--a woman and four men, all Bolivian--who were arrested last week in Sao Goncalo and Sao Paulo with 300 grams of the drug in their possession. According to the police, the band, which supplied cocaine to Rio's Southern and Northern Zones, is linked to trafficker Renato de Souza Santos, "Tonelado," and other drug distributors whose names are being withheld to protect the investigations.

The police agents reported that the arrests were divulged only yesterday because they had hoped to pick up other members of the ring, who were known to be bringing another 4 kg of cocaine from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, where the shipment that was seized originated.

"It is certain that the arrest of these five alerted the others, and most of the cocaine was not brought in," the police officer explained.

Arrests

The dismantling of the band began with the arrest, in Sao Paulo, of Sivaldo Rocha Pita, aged 20, and Lorgio Rodrigues Medina, Bolivian, aged 38, who were carrying 590,000 cruzeiros in cash and three checks, two of which were in the amount of 130,000 cruzeiros and the third for 127,000 cruzeiros, all signed by Maria de Carmo de Souza Gomes. Sivaldo and Lorgio were in a "Brasilia," bearing Rio license plate ZP 1251, which police verified as belonging to Maria Da Penha Cruz da Silva, who "passed" cocaine for Tonelada and is serving a prison sentence with him.

On questioning, they confessed that the money and checks were from Maria do Carmo de Souza Gomes in payment for 1 kg of cocaine, which they had delivered a few days earlier. They gave her address as Rua Vicente Cardoso, Paraíso district, in Sao Goncalo. The police alerted the Federal Police Division in Niteroi, which arrested the others.

They were identified yesterday as Maria do Carmo and her companion, Alcid Ribeiro, aged 38, who also uses the name Alcides Boaventura, and Joao Carlos de Oliveira, Bolivian, aged 30. They were all arrested in flagrante with 300 grams of cocaine. Police noted that Maria do Carmo had been under investigation some time ago, when her former companion, Joao Rodrigues Filho, was arrested with 100 kg of marihuana in his possession.

6362
CSO: 5300

21

BRAZIL

POLICE DISMANTLE DRUG STORAGE FACILITY IN SOUTHERN ZONE

Drug Depot

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Two nights ago in the Vidigal Favela [shantytown] in the Southern Zone, civil and military police dismantled a drug depot ("paiol") in which 60 "dollars" packets of marihuana and 69 packets of cocaine were stored. The police arrested traffickers "Baiano" and Arati Ferreira da Silva, and are now looking for the ringleader, known as "Manaue." At the police station, Arati confessed that he received the drugs from "Baiano." He was paid 3,500 cruzeiros a week to store the drugs and distribute them to the dealers. The location of the drug depot was revealed by Genivaldo Soares de Oliveira, "Corujinha," who was arrested Thursday by a radio patrol team.



Depot Dismantled

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 20

[Excerpt] Civil and military police seized 600 "dollars" of marihuana and 69 packets of cocaine night before last, when they dismantled a drug depot (paiol) in the Vidigal Favela, in the Southern Zone. Two traffickers were arrested, but the ringleader, "Manaue," is still being sought by the 15th Police Precinct. Police from this precinct and the Secret Service of the 2d Military Police Battalion took part in that night's "raid."

The drug depot was uncovered as a result of statements by Genivaldo Soares de Oliveira, "Corujinha," aged 30, who was arrested Wednesday by a radio patrol team of the 2d Military Police Battalion with 43 packets of marihuana in his possession. Questioned, he reported that Arati Ferreira da Silva was responsible for the depot. Da Silva, aged 29, was also arrested.

At the station, Arati confessed that he received the drug from "Baiano," a middleman for trafficker "Manaue," "a very powerful man." Arati was paid 3,500 cruzeiros a week to store the drugs and distribute them to the "vaposeiros" (vendors).

On the 69 packets of cocaine was written the number 1,000 (1,000 cruzeiros, the retail price to the addicts). In his house on Estrada do Tamba, Arati had a small quantity of loose marihuana (the rest he had packaged in papers), waxed paper to prepare the packets and a .7-35-caliber pistol.

Within hours after Arati was arrested, police located the middleman "Baiano" (whose real name was withheld). "Baiano" led them to the trafficker "Manaue," who lives in the suburbs.

Poison

Police Chief Borges Fortes sent a sample of the seized cocaine to the Carlos Ibolí Institute for examination. From the yellow tinge of the powder, he said there was no doubt that users had been buying "poison," [adulterated cocaine], but the addicts would not be aware of the fraud.

Arati said that every Wednesday or Thursday he received marihuana, and prepared about 1,000 "dollars." The Powder [cocaine] amounted to an average of 100 packets. The drugs were all sold on Rua Pinto, at the edge of the favela, on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Warning

"Starting today, any addict found with a marihuana cigarette or a paper of cocaine in his possession, or caught in the act of purchasing it, will be arrested, regardless of his identity. I make this warning publicly. I am declaring an all-out war on traffickers and addicts in my area," Borges Fortes, chief of the 15th Police Precinct, said yesterday. He promised an 80 percent reduction in the sale and consumption of drugs in the area under his jurisdiction, which includes Jardim Botânico, Gavea, Sao Conrado and part of Joa.

"Drug consumption in this area is very high, and before it gets any higher we are going to fight to beat the traffic. We intend to watch, arrest and punish addicts, but our primary target will be the traffickers."

He explained that, like other districts, the ones under the jurisdiction of the 15th Police Precinct have many assaults, residential robberies, automobile thefts and minor offenses.

"In most cases, the delinquents are drug addicts. They sell what they rob to obtain drugs. This is elementary. They do what they have to do to get money to buy drugs. We are going to combat them, and the first results are right here. We arrested the brothers, Denis and Petsi. In addition to committing robberies, they controlled the traffic in the Rocinha favela. Today (yesterday), we managed to locate and dismantle the drug depot of that 'Manaue.' We're getting there, little by little."

According to Borges Fortes, whenever police conduct an operation in Rocinha, one of the most targeted points in the region, community leaders have intervened on behalf of individuals who, from experience, police know to be offenders.

"This has given rise to a series of injustices, because various people have been brought in indiscriminately, and when they are booked, they complain: 'Your honor, the man with the marihuana was the one that was left behind.' It cannot continue to be this way."

He reported that he will investigate new leads based on telephone tips regarding drug traffickers' activities.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

PARDON PROPOSED FOR YOUTHS ARRESTED WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF DRUGS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Paulo Ladeira, president of the Lawyers Club and one of the members of the commission that drafted the present antidrug law in 1975, said yesterday that he would present a proposal to revise the law and institute "judicial pardon" for youths of 18 to 21 years, of good background, who have been arrested with a small quantity of drugs.

The attorney took part yesterday in a debate on marihuana, promoted by a group of medical students at the UFRJ [Federal University of Rio de Janeiro] as part of the Mental Health Week program. The students, who do not belong to the Academic Center, explained that they decided to foster discussion of problems specifically affecting students, such as drug consumption.

Ladeira commented that with respect to marihuana--the drug students use most, he said--the incidence of the drug is high, but not in "undue proportions." Regarding students who advocate the "decriminalization of marihuana," he explained that the law represses marihuana, not because of its use, but because of the consequences of its use, since it leads to dangerous drugs like cocaine.

No Future

Psychiatrist Joao Romildo Bueno, of the Fundao Psychiatric Institute, was the other invited debater. He commented that the increase in drug consumption among students in the early 1970's was basically because of the lack of motivation that, he said, affected the student who had no prospects for employment and could not express his opinion as to what he was being taught.

Project

Ladeira is also a member of the federal task force that will study a national drug prevention system. The system, already created by decree of President Figueiredo, will be organized now, he said. In addition to his proposal for "judicial pardon" (the individual would not be tried), Ladeira said he intended to suggest new changes, as yet undefined, regarding the quality of the drug or, for example, of marihuana.

"The marihuana the young people are smoking," Ladeira said, "is of the worst quality; it is mixed with dung, mate or grass. I am thinking of drafting some type of regulation regarding this question. For example, an individual who has two cigarettes of the poorest quality would actually need only one good cigarette. He would be the same as the individual who only has one cigarette, but a good one. I have not worked this question out well in my mind as yet."

6362

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--Judge Mario Guaracy de Carvalho Rangel, of the 15th Criminal Court, yesterday sentenced Jorge Manoel da Silva, "Jorge Barracao," to 10 years in prison and fined him 1,500 cruzeiros for trafficking in drugs. On 10 July 1977, Jorge Barracao was arrested with two packets of cocaine. Barracao, technically considered a first offender, was not held during trial, owing to two writs of habeas corpus, one of which revoked the ruling of Judge Mauricio Gonclves de Oliveira, who had sentenced him to 6 years and 4 months in prison. In his sentence, Judge Mario Guaracy noted that Barracao was part of a network of traffickers that supplied the southern and northern zones of the city, as well as Sao Goncalo and Niteroi. According to the police, Barracao has ties to trafficker Renato de Souza Santos, "Tonelada," who was recently sentenced by Judge Luiz Odilon Bandeira, of the 23d Criminal Court. Francisco de Assis Vieira, "Chicao," aged 33, was arrested yesterday in the Morro do Borel, in Tijuca, with 47 envelopes of cocaine, after an exchange of fire with the police. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 10] 6362

COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Manaus (O GLOBO)--Colombians Alba Moris Marin and Maria Helena Jaramil were sentenced yesterday to 4 years in prison and fined 10,000 cruzeiros for their membership in a cocaine-trafficking ring that used Manaus as a drug-processing center. The sentence was handed down by Federal Judge Orlando Reboucas. The two were part of a group of 28 Colombians arrested in the Amazonas capital with 18 kg of cocaine, chemicals, weapons and jewelry. The same judge sentenced Rodrigo Angarita to 10 years in prison and a fine of 50,000 cruzeiros, and Francisco Lima, a Brazilian, was given a 4-year sentence. Raimundo Salvador and Humberto Pastana were found not guilty for lack of evidence. In addition to Alba Moris and Maria Helena, the Brazilian Dagoberto Ramos was tried, and found not guilty. The former two were arrested at one of the laboratories set up by the ring in Manaus. Still awaiting sentence are Benito Tavares, considered the head of the Brazilian connection, and the other Colombians, who are being held in the State Central Penitentiary. All of them are standing administrative trial in the Ministry of Justice, which should culminate in their deportation. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORY--Santiago police have dismantled a cocaine laboratory located at 2370 Providencia Avenue. They arrested (Arnaldo Morales Fernandez), 47 years old, and (Jore Britos Gallegillos). Police found 50 grams of cocaine. [PY252047 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Santiago, Chile 12 Nov (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that four drug traffickers, three Chileans and one Peruvian, who had set up the so-called Peruvian-Chilean-Colombian connection, have been arrested by the specialized squad of the Carabineros. The drug traffickers, who were identified as Victor Rea Huinan, Peruvian, and Gabriel Villalon Navarrete, Mateo Guinart Moral and Segunda Moral Trebolazavala, Chileans, were carrying 44 kg of cocaine worth \$11 million. [PY182135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE AIRFIELDS TO BE DESTROYED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 12-A

[Text] Barranquilla--Tomorrow, Tuesday, 9 September, units assigned to the Second Brigade will begin the destruction of clandestine airstrips through the use of explosives which will render totally unusable sites at which aircraft with American registry are now landing frequently in search of shipments of narcotics and drugs.

The military operation will be initiated tomorrow, Tuesday, with the dynamiting of the Cari-Cari landing strip located in La Guajira Department, in the Camarones district, at which time the governor of that department, Eduardo Abuchaibe Ochoa, will issue a resolution authorizing the destruction of this landing strip.

Several months ago, the Second Brigade, a unit under the command of Brig Gen Carlos Guillermo Narvaez Casallas, considered adopting the step of "mining" the fields, access roads and clandestine landing strips of the so-called green or marihuana route. This measure was questioned at the national level, as there were no precedents for it in the country's history, and it was described as extreme. However, this measure served as the basis for the subsequent decision that the thing to do was destroy the landing fields with explosives.

The resolution proposed by the office of Abuchaibe Ochoa was approved by the Ministry of Defense. After the first military action, others will follow which will be designed to eradicate the clandestine landing strips operating in the La Guajira Department and in other coastal regions, which are believed to be in excess of 200.

This task, which will be carried out by the Second Brigade, had been postponed several times because of a shortage of funds for the purchase of explosive materials, according to the explanation given by an officer of that organization.

8143

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

WOMAN 'MULE' SEIZED AT EL DORADO WITH MARIHUANA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 3-A

[Text] A marihuana shipment worth 20 million pesos has been confiscated from a woman at the El Dorado airport terminal. She was carrying the drug in the false bottom of a suitcase and was preparing to depart for West Germany.

The young woman arrested, Maria Rubiela Ramirez, had airline tickets for Frankfurt. The Judicial Police unit assigned to the airport found 60 kg of pressed marihuana in her possession which she was attempting to take out of the country in the lining of a suitcase.

The woman said that a male stranger had asked her to do him the favor of taking "that" to [West] Germany in exchange for a sum of money upon delivery of the suitcase. The prisoner denied knowledge of the contents of the suitcase.

Maria Rubiela has a passport which shows her to be a Colombian. The passport has an entry authorization for several European countries.

The marihuana, which was carefully double-wrapped in plastic, was found in the lining of one of Maria Rubiela's suitcases. It was pressed and ready for consumption.

The woman in charge of the police facilities at the air terminal said that an all-out campaign is being conducted against "mules" who use the airport as the point of departure from the country.

The woman official said that more women than men are arrested as drug traffickers.

It appears that there is an entire network of mafiosi engaged in the recruitment of young, naive women who, in exchange for the chance to travel and a few dollars, agree to play the role of "mules" without being fully aware of the legal risk they are taking.



Maria Rubiela Ramirez, 20, was arrested by the Judicial Police unit of the El Dorado airport when she attempted to take a shipment of marihuana worth 20 million pesos to Frankfurt.

8143
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 21-A

[Text] The DAS [Administrative Department of Security] seized close to 1,500 grams of 90 percent pure cocaine from two drug traffickers who were on their way to New York with the cocaine in their stomachs. This was after the two defendants realized that they had to confess how they went about recovering the cocaine without much risk or pain.

The central figures in the strange police case were Enrique Gutierrez or Eduardo Gutierrez del Camino or Enrique Cardenas Rueda, a 50-year old native of Tolima, and his 21-year old son from Bogota, Enrique Gutierrez Achury. For several months they had been under careful surveillance by units of the Special DAS Headquarters Group because they had come under suspicion for their continual trips to the United States, presumably using forged documents.

Capture and Confession

The father and son were captured on Saturday morning as they were about to board an Avianca flight for New York, and an examination of their passports revealed that they were, in fact, forged. They were immediately ordered taken to a DAS station to be placed in the custody of a judge on charges of having committed the crime of using falsified documents.

Convinced that they were going to be held for a long time and that their lives could be in jeopardy, the two defendants realized their urgent need to confess that the purpose of their frustrated trip was to bring an appreciable amount of cocaine to New York, which they were carrying in their stomachs, packed in small bags made of the fingers of surgical gloves and wrapped in aluminum foil.

The two arrested men then told how they expelled the tiny bags with the cocaine, and without further delay the treatment, which consisted of ingesting laxatives, milk and fruit juices, was begun under the supervision of a DAS physician.

The "recovery" of the cocaine took more than 24 hours, and despite its seriousness (the two traffickers were in danger of dying from intoxication if any of the tiny bags had been dissolved by gastric juices, the lengthy procedure prompted a number of not too successfully stifled outbursts of laughter from those who were monitoring it closely.



Enrique Gutierrez Achury and his father, Enrique Gutierrez or Eduardo Gutierrez del Camino or Enrique Cardenas Rueda, the two drug traffickers captured by the DAS. In front of them are the small bags in which they had packed the cocaine.

Moment of Suspense

There was one anxious moment before the melodrama was over, when the father discovered that one bag remained of the 180 that he had swallowed; fortunately,

however, the bag eventually made its appearance, but not without some effort. For his part, the son managed to expel, gradually and slowly, the 170 bags that he had swallowed and that, like his father's, had been wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent the digestive process from dissolving them.

While father and son were recuperating in the DAS jail, the secret agents searched their house and found a large number of the surgical glove fingers that they used to bring the drug into the United States, in addition to the aluminum foil that they wrapped them in, as well as several false passports.

As mentioned previously, the two arrested men confessed that they had made three prior trips and used the same method of transporting the drug, a method that has cost the lives of several "carriers" when the containers they used dissolved in their stomachs and caused lethal intoxication.

8743

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BAD WEEK FOR TRAFFICKERS ANNOUNCED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 10-A

[Text] This past week brought authorities a string of successes in the battle against drug traffickers operating in this country, as appreciable amounts of cocaine and marihuana were seized, marihuana and coca plantations were discovered and numerous individuals engaged in these criminal activities were apprehended.

In Bogota

The setbacks for drug traffickers began at Eldorado Airport, when agents of the Antinarcotics Group of the Office of the Attorney General confiscated 2 boxes containing 40 kilograms of cocaine that had arrived on an Avianca flight from Leticia and that were not claimed by the interested parties, quite assuredly because they suspected that they might be discovered.

Later, Alberto Pena, who is now in the custody of a criminal court judge, was captured near 66th Avenue and 48th Street, driving a Nissan Patrol camper with 20 kilograms of cocaine.

Back at Eldorado Airport, customs officials uncovered close to \$1.5 million in cash, which was unquestionably for the purchase of narcotics, hidden in several electrical appliances that had been smuggled in.

Five Laboratories

For its part, the National Police discovered five modern cocaine processing laboratories at the La Esperanza Estate in the Santa Rita area of Vichada. The owner of the property was reported as Flavio Barney, who was apparently slain in Bogota some time ago during the gangland wars. Ten individuals who were there when police arrived succeeded in fleeing, leaving behind the sophisticated laboratory equipment.

Coca Plantation

At "Cano Hondo" in Puerto Rico, Caqueta, the police discovered a 10-hectare coca plantation and arrested four persons whose names were not released. The plantation was large enough to produce a sizable amount of raw material for cocaine processing.

Marihuana in Cesar Department

In the town of Maria Angola in Cesar Department, F-2 units seized 20 bales of pressed marihuana ready for export and located a marihuana plantation at the edge of town large enough to produce 300 arrobas [1 arroba=25 pounds]. Arrested during this operation were Alirio Enrique Rugero, Manuel Gonzalez, Alfonso Arias Blanco and Jose Campo Uribales.

Lastly, in the city of Villavicencio at a residence located on 38th Avenue (No 33-A-13), the F-2 confiscated \$248,000 in forged currency, which was unquestionably earmarked for some sort of operation connected with drug trafficking. Arrested at the site were Alfonso Botero, Oscar Hernan, Giraldo Tayron and Jose Duran.

8743

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS, LABORATORIES SEIZED--Units of the Narcotics Group of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation captured Alberto Pena early yesterday morning in Bogota, confiscating 20 kg of high quality cocaine from him. He was arrested as he was driving a Nissan Patrol down 67th Avenue towards 48th Street. The drug could bring in \$5 million on the U.S. black market. Separately, personnel from the same group, in conjunction with the Villavicencio F-2, staged a special operation in the Vichada region and uncovered five cocaine processing laboratories in the rural area of Santa Rita. A number of these laboratories were found at the La Esperanza Estate, which was owned by Flavio Barney, the drug trafficker slain by the underworld in Bogota about a month ago. According to that the authorities were able to establish, last August these laboratories put out 2,000 kg of cocaine from the raw material brought in from Bolivia and Peru. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 2-A] 8743

DAS RAIDS--Agents from the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) discovered 5.5 tons of marihuana at an estate in the municipality of San Martin in Meta Department. Seized along with the marihuana were two men whose names were not released. The agents also confiscated two trucks and a camper that were used to transport the marihuana. The marihuana was found duly packaged and ready to be shipped; it was hidden at the Vistahermosa Estate, which is owned by Luis Duarte Tellez, the DAS reported. It was also learned that in another operation the DAS uncovered a 15-hectare marihuana plantation in Cesar. The find was made at the Rio Seco Estate in the municipality of Valledupar, where 120 bales of the drug were also seized. Arrested there were Ismael Iriarte Perez, Arnoldo Turizo Floorez, Uldarico Jose Puello, Sergio Rafael Arias Guerra and Pastor Jose Vasquez Mendoza. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 10-A] 8743

PANAMANIAN REGISTRY SHIP SEIZED--Barranquilla, 8 Oct--The naval authorities in this city seized a vessel of Panamanian registry as it was trying to enter the country with false documents, presumably to pick up a shipment of drugs. According to the same source, the visas were drawn up in Panama. The individuals involved were identified as Earl Green Evans, Jr, an American, and Cartagena residents Manuel Ramon Estrada, Nestor Emilio Totillo (Potilo Lozano), Wilson Rafael Rivadeneira, Marco Fidel Diaz Alvarez, Emaus Medrano, Manuel Lopez Martinez, Anibel Sena Barona and Celemente Salas Vargas. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 2-A] 8743

GUAVIARE DRUG RING--Villavicencio, 8 Sep--A powerful ring of drug traffickers was dismantled during a bold operation by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Meta section, on the La Esperanza farm in the municipality of San Jose del Guaviare jurisdiction. The regional chief of the DAS, Col Alirio Robayo Arevalo, told EL TIEMPO that during the operation the authorities seized a large amount of materials used for the processing of cocaine, vehicles and even a light plane, all of which are worth 45 million pesos. According to the official report, only one person, presumed to be involved, is being held while an investigation is being conducted. The following materials were confiscated: 4 tons of marihuana, 50 cans of fuel, one truck and one camper. Also, as the operation was being carried out, a light plane of the 185 type arrived at the clandestine airfield of the La Esperanza farm. There was one person in the plane from whom an undetermined number of plastic bags were taken; presumably they were to have been used for the packaging of the hallucinogen. The DAS communique gives no details about the identity of the only person detained nor of the pilot of the small twin-engine plane. All of the confiscated materials were taken to a secure place. In the near future, other details will be released on the bold operation which resulted in the dismantling of the ring, whose exact size is unknown. The marihuana will be burned in the presence of an official from the Regional Attorney General's Office. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 3A] 8143

MARIHUANA FIELD IN GUACHACA--Santa Marta, 4 Sep--A 200-hectare field of marihuana was discovered in the Guachaca district by the "Goes" group of the Santa Marta police department. The field was found on a farm in the Don Diego section, Guachaca district, on the Caribe Road. Five men were arrested during the operation. They were identified as Armando Diaz Martelo, Roberto Berrio Torres, Octavio Rivera Cardenas, Ermides Diaz and Jose Trujillo. The police confiscated weapons and ammunition from the prisoners. The marihuana field was burned, while the prisoners were taken to Santa Marta. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 1-B] 8143

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE RELEASES JAILED TRAFFICKERS

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec B p 10

[Text] The La Loma prison was left almost empty yesterday, when an employee of the Secretariat of Government made a surprise and also suspicious visit to that prison and, behind closed doors, after having expelled warden Tomas Pinones Mancillas from the building, ordered the alleged prerelease freedom of 24 federal convicts tried for drug trafficking, most of whom are regarded as extremely dangerous, as well as one person convicted of fraud.

The massive release of traffickers occurred yesterday, after the arrival, at 1100 hours, of Marcial Flores Reyes at the prison, claiming to be deputy director of state technical assistance coordinated services, an entity subordinate to the Secretariat of Government, who departed at 1300 hours after giving an order, in writing, for the "prerelease freedom" of 24 drug traffickers and a prisoner who had been tried and sentenced for fraud.

In order to conceal the suspicious manipulation of the documents relating to the "benefited" prisoners, Marcial Flores categorically ordered that access to the La Loma prison be denied reporters and photographers who had come there on a reportorial mission.

According to an official memorandum given to Pinones Mancillas, the pardoned prisoners received the benefits after an analysis of their respective records was made, as specified in the law on minimal standards for social protection of sentenced persons.

With the exception of Alberto Cruz Perales, convicted of the crime of fraud, who will leave the prison daily and return at night, all the other benefited prisoners are drug traffickers.

EL MANANA managed to obtain a list of the convicts who received the prerelease in different degrees, such as daily departure with return at night, departure with return on weekends, etc. They are: Roberto Pena Reyes, Alberto Cruz Perales, Maria Elena Villarreal, Elias Martinez Lopez, Agustin Zamora Cruz, Remigio Garcia Manriquez, Alfonso Sanchez Medina and Elpidio Garcia Perez. Also cited were Rogelio Chavarria Paredes, Jose Luis Vazquez Uribe, Manuel Angel Olvera Cruz, Ascencion Parrazales Vales, Ramon Rubio Ruiz, Dario Madera Hernandez, Jose Luis Cantu Garcia, Gerardo Baez Salcedo, Gilberto Olvera Hernandez, Daniel Sanmiguel Hernandez and Rogelio Rodriguez Morales.

- Unusual benefits were granted to six federal prisoners, because they were released and allowed to return to their places of origin, where they will "appear" at the jails to meet the prerelease requirements imposed on them.

Felipe Estrada Quirarte will be moved to Guadalajara, where he will be at large during the daytime and jailed at night; Casimiro Mireles Salazar and Carlos Monroy Vazquez will continue to "serve", in Reynosa, Tamaulipas; and Juan Torres Cardenas and Juan Camacho Galindo will continue to serve their sentences in Michoacan, the former in Arteaga, and the latter in Nueva Italia.

- Representatives of the news media succeeded in learning that Tomas Pinones Mancillas was removed from the prison, because he remained outside of the jail without permission for access, despite the fact that he was head of it.

Moreover, it was consistently remarked that at any moment many other traffickers will undoubtedly be released; because for a long time mysterious meetings have been under way, behind closed doors, at the La Loma administration office, between Marcial Flores Reyes and individuals who are considered to be powerful czars of the drug traffic who requested meetings with him.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

OFFICIALS CRITICIZED FOR HANDLING OF PILL TRAFFICKING CASE

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 2 Oct 80 Sec C p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, police commander Victor M. Garcia informed EL DIARIO about the arrest of a drug addict who was also engaged in distributing Darvon pills among students and adolescents addicted to barbiturates. He is Rogelio Mendez Dimas, aged 33, a waiter, who was arrested at dawn yesterday in the red light district for interfering in police matters. When his belongings were searched to find out whether he was carrying a weapon, a bottle containing Darvon pills was found in his possession.

This individual has been identified on several occasions as a distributor of Darvon and other toxic substances. When an addict was arrested for questioning by the State Judicial Police, he claimed that it was Rogelio Mendez who had sold him the Darvon pills.

Yesterday, the police commander, Victor M. Garcia, turned this individual's case over to the acting investigative agent of the Public Ministry who, without doubt, will release him for (?) lack of evidence; whereas what he should do is turn him over to the federal court.

That comment was made in the office of the police commander, who was reported to be acting, but who made the mistake of turning the case over to the acting Public Ministry agent. In any event, the federal entity should intervene, in order to learn who is selling these toxic pills to such distributors, which drug store it is.

It is in the red light district that this individual went about seeking possible customers, even to prostitutes who purchase Darvon pills, a dangerous toxic substance, to hallucinate the drug addicts.

Rogelio Mendez was also questioned by the State Judicial Police concerning robberies that had been committed.



Rogelio Mendez, a notorious Darvon distributor and addict

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE SEIZE PILLS, ARREST TRAFFICKER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 Sec B p 5

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police seized toxic pills worth over a quarter of a million pesos on Thursday, and at the same time arrested the presumed drug trafficker, Severo Garcia Carrillo, who made a full confession of his illegal activities.

Severo Garcia had in his possession 11,740 toxic pills of the type known as Captagon, and 8,710 of the type called Ionamin.

Also confiscated from him was a 1970 Ford pickup truck, with adjusted license plates 8-33-ZNK.

The coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Carlos Aguilar Garza, reported that he had been informed several weeks ago that the federal agents under orders from group chief Jorge Nunez Mora were on the trail of Severo Garcia, because they had learned that he was engaged in purchasing pills in the interior section of the country and exporting them to the United States.

As soon as he was captured, he was questioned. Garcia Carrillo stated that he had been engaged for several years in the illegal drug trafficking business, but that his "forte" was buying toxic pills in the interior part of the country and selling them for 10 pesos apiece to different customers in Laredo, Texas.

The individual in custody will be placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry today, and the latter will take penal action against him for his presumed guilt of committing a crime against health in its various degrees.



Severo Garcia Carrillo was engaged in the export trafficking of drugs. The Federal Judicial Police captured him, and confiscated 20,410 toxic pills from him.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED ON SINALOA-NAYARIT BORDER

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec C p 1

[Text] A marihuana plantation, covering an area of approximately 10,000 square meters, was destroyed by Federal Judicial Police forces backed by members of the Mexican Army, on the boundary between Sinaloa and Nayarit, according to a report given to EL SOL DE SINALOA by Gregorio Corzo Marin, deputy coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking.

According to the aforementioned official, helicopter No 212, with registration EXGAB, in a flight over the border area of the states in question, upon reaching a site known as El Arrayan, located in the neighboring state of Nayarit, discovered the plantation, which contained shrubs about 2 meters tall, numbering 10 per square meter.

The forces which destroyed the grass estimated that there were about 4 tons of marihuana, which had already been cut into portions and was even drying, to be marketed at the proper time, according to Corzo Marin.

He also told this morning paper that Gregorio Gutierrez Medina had been arrested, and a Steven brand, 3.25 model, 30-30 rifle was confiscated from him. In the hut where he was located, there was a large roll of plastic, three Texa tapes, a roll of white sheeting and also a roll of cording.

The report from the forces which discovered the plantation notes that the latter, together with the grass that was drying, and the hut in which they kept implements for the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the marihuana, were burned; and they took only samples of the plants as evidence against those found mutually guilty with the individual who was arrested.

Finally, it indicated that the operation took place on 5 October, suddenly, after the helicopter detected the plantation. It did not approach the latter, to prevent the escape of those responsible, but the officials only succeeded in capturing Gutierrez Medina.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--The members of a ring of drug traffickers operating in this town for some time, who were captured by the Federal Judicial Police on 8 August 1979, received individual sentences when the second district judge handed down his final decision. Felipe Angel Cantu Gonzalez, alias "El Fugitivo," and Juan Francisco Cantu Gonzalez, alias "El Madreado," were sentenced to 7 years in jail and given fines of 10,000 pesos, upon being found guilty of committing a crime against health in the degree of marihuana trafficking. Their accomplice, Eligio Ortiz Reyes, alias "El Lito," was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months in jail for his guilt in committing a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and trafficking. In the aforementioned trial, Oscar Guerrero Sierra, alias "El Grey," was given a 1-year jail sentence for the crime of concealment. They were all arrested by the Federal Judicial Police on 8 August 1979 when it was learned that they were engaged in marihuana trafficking. The Cantu Gonzalez brothers confessed that they had together purchased shipments of grass in Morelia, Michoacan, and sold them to Ortiz Reyes, who in turn exported them and sold them in Galveston, Texas. "El Lito" turned over a tire in which he had concealed seven plastic bags containing marihuana that he had purchased from the Cantu Gonzalez brothers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 Sec B p 8] 2909

LARGE MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED--In one of the operations carried out by Texas narcotics agents, they succeeded in confiscating 5,000 pounds of marihuana, when a powerful ring of drug traffickers comprised of 15 individuals were smuggling the drugs by boat through the Falcon Reservoir. The latter, armed with high-powered rifles, fled again to Mexican territory when a narcotics patrol, aided by immigration agents, interrupted the activity of the traffickers. This information was provided by an unofficial spokesman from the Laredo, Texas, narcotics department, who told this morning paper that they had received a "tip" on the day and time when the marihuana smuggling was to take place. Our informant also ~~disclosed~~ that a group of persons surrounded the marihuana shipment, which was packed in bags, and were in a 1973 GMC pickup truck; but upon noting that the representatives of the law were approaching, they left the shipment and escaped from the agents. He also said that the amount of grass was about 2.5 tons, and might have been worth approximately 3 million pesos on the black market. Up until the present, the Federal Judicial Police claim to know nothing about the case. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 Sec C p 6] 2909

EIGHT MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS JAILED--Yesterday, the federal judge of the second district court ordered the official imprisonment of the eight individuals arrested by the Federal Judicial Police under orders from Comdr Gerardo Perez Hidalgo for being implicated in drug trafficking in this port. The "trial of the eight," as this case has been called, has attracted the attention of the reading public for over a week; and it has been noted that while events have been occurring rapidly, the attention that the judge has paid to this matter has been just as rapid. The individuals officially jailed are the following: Daniel Zavala, for possession of marihuana; Aurelio Zavala, for sale and trafficking; and Joel Gerardo Villasenor, alias "El Mengue," for purchase, sale, possession and trafficking of marihuana. The latter may be the one most severely penalized in this case, because four aggravating circumstances were applied to him, with the full force of the law. Jesus Manuel Patino Moreno was sentenced for possession; Luis Montemayor and Jose Cruz Yanes, for possession; and Enrique and Evaristo Ureste, for the crimes of sale and trafficking. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

PERU

PIP DESTROYS NARCOTIC BANDS, SEIZES DRUGS, CASH

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Eighty-two drug traffic rings operating in different parts of the country have been broken up since the beginning of the year by agents of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] Board of Investigation of Illicit Drug Traffic [DITID]. At the same time they seized 4,377 kg of narcotics, as head of said board PIP Gen Rolando Llanos Oliveros revealed yesterday to LA PRENSA.

DITID Agents also confiscated over 200 million soles in cash (among soles, dollars, Colombian pesos and Swiss francs), 129 motor vehicles and 9 buildings from the drug traffickers.

The seized drugs and vehicles have been turned over to the Central Drug Control Office of the Ministry of the Interior while the money has been deposited in the Bank of the Nation at the disposal of the state. Once the proper criminal proceedings are concluded, the courts will decide where those funds will go.

Gen Rolando Llanos Oliveros explained that while the trial is in progress the vehicles seized from the traffickers are to be used by groups involved in the anti-drug battle and the narcotics are to be burned except for those used for medical purposes and those processed for use as flavorings.

The bulk of all the drugs confiscated from the criminal rings is basic cocaine paste [PBC], then cocaine hydrochloride and lesser amounts of marihuana and opium.

He pointed out that in Peru a kilogram of PBC is worth 4 million soles, but converted to hydrochloride it is worth 45 million soles on the U.S. and European markets. That is why it is such a "magnet" for traffickers, he added.

U.S., European Dealers Pay 45 Million for Kg of Peruvian Cocaine

Drug traffickers operating in the United States and Europe pay up to 45 million soles per kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride produced in Peru and Bolivia, because they consider it "better quality" for the wealthy consumers' "demanding vice."

That is why the dealers operating in the southern cone countries risk their lives in this kind of activity and defy the laws suppressing it, like Peru's which are severe and effective, DITID Head Gen Rolando Llanos Oliveros said in an interview with this daily.

In Peru a kilogram of basic cocaine paste is worth 4 million soles. As has been said, when converted to hydrochloride, its value increases to the considerable sum of 45 million soles (15,000 dollars) on U.S. and European markets, because consumers in those places have buying power, General Llanos explained.

11937
CSO: 5300

47

IRAN

OVERALL SOCIAL ILLS OF DRUG ADDICTION ANALYZED

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 12 Oct 80 p 22-23

[Article: "An Analysis of All Aspects of Addiction"]

[Text] Inappropriate education, social anomy and domination by colonialist cultures are the principal contributors to addiction.

Buying and selling narcotics, prostitution, and theft are among the activities addicts take up in order to finance their addiction.

[Text] From the point of view of our own and many other societies, addiction appears as a deviation. It is one of society's important issues. It involves an abnormal reliance on and necessity for using various compounds which alter a person's state and characteristics in some way. Addiction in people may be viewed in terms of addiction to narcotics or in terms of addiction to alcohol. Our main study of addiction focuses on addiction and addictive drugs and substances. It must be noted that most people in society are not addicts in the accepted sense. These are the very people who are in possession of their faculties and have consequently denied the illegal colonialization of narcotics and alcohol. This matter has taken on different guises in different societies. In European and American societies the use of alcohol has become an accepted practice, while the use of narcotics has been rejected. The reverse is true in Asian societies.

Addiction Has Brought on the Continuation of Colonialist Systems

Narcotics studies usually focus on youth. Therefore we will direct our efforts towards the discovery of the causes of addiction and its effects on society and the individual. One of the most important questions to be answered is how people become addicted, and how systems such as that of the former regime, which branded some of the people with the mark of addiction, was itself an important factor in addiction's spread and perpetuation. When a huge group of young people in a society become involved with soft living, reclusiveness, self-centeredness, and indifference to social concerns as a result of addiction, and when they refuse to participate in political activities and service to society, living in a heedless and indifferent state, the continuation of this political and social indifference of theirs will cause the perpetuation of the colonialist system of the profiteering classes.

Causes of Addiction

The causes of addiction to narcotics and alcohol may be studied from various angles. Consumption of alcohol or narcotics can be the result of anomy in society, the environment of the culture, or it may have its roots in personality disorders or physical illness. The lack of proper primary education, life in a contaminated and poor environment, and especially the culture and system of government over society are among the social and cultural contributors to addiction. Since one of the prominent characteristics of these people is the inability to establish emotional relationships with other people, this creates a favorable backdrop for the effects of personal and psychological factors. Some addicts are people who seek refuge in drugs in order to escape the pain caused by physical ailments, and then regularly consume the drug because it is pleasant, relieves pain, and brings about a state of peace. Addicts consume a variety of medicines and narcotics in order to satisfy themselves. Some of these are substances that are harmful to society and the individual, and always bring about psychological and physical addiction and dependence. Included in this group are opium and its derivatives, hashish, and cocaine. There are also substances which do not bring about severe dependence. These include colas and coffee. There are other kinds of these drugs that have both psychological and pharmacological effects, such as sleeping pills, amphetamines, LSD, and others that create an artificial paradise for the user. Our main study concerns the principal factors in addiction and its effects. The effective factors in the creation of addiction may be grouped as follows:

- 1 - Society, environment, and culture
- 2 - Personality, level of stability, and behavior of the individual
- 3 - The physiological effects and the pharmacological structure of the drug

Society, Environment, and Culture

It is better if we first study the effects of this factor in the light of history and the cultural influence of colonialist countries in the creation of addiction. We know that one of the methods of imperialist influence in third world countries is to stupefy the thinking of these societies in order to thereby enable themselves to control them at all levels politically, economically, and culturally. In order to identify the factors in such a situation in our country we must go back a little and study the effects of the culture and decadent life imperialism has imposed on our society, especially during the past 100 years. During the time when they had a developed system of political and economic control in Iran, the English, in order to dissipate the spirit of resistance and comradeship among young people, imported opium into Iran, and made this narcotic substance available at no cost to the people and encouraged them to use opium. They even bought back the burnt residue at exorbitant prices in order to reinforce this and encourage them anew. To combat addiction, the rotten former system also carried out activities for public relations purposes. It began its superficial campaign by executing petty smugglers and a few narcotics dealers, while it was itself the main perpetrator of the spread of addiction. The shah's culture, or, better said, the dependent culture of the former regime, in the same way, or even more vigorously, instead of reflecting on the true situation, drove the young people of society towards so-called wholesome

entertainments, so that after a period of wantonness, profligacy, and indeed being at loose ends and taking up every kind of decadent amusement, they were drawn towards addiction, and their encounter with it was such that it was accepted in society as a basic necessity. What is important and necessary for our society is to recognize the danger of narcotics and its free circulation in society. The existence and presence of addicts in society bears out the proverb "one bald goat will bring baldness to the entire flock."

This human being, because of his contagious disease, must be removed from society, until after treatment and restored health, when he will be able to return to society's embrace. No society allows such sick people the freedom to infect others. I don't know why an addict should go free in our society in order to draw others, through various means, into addiction with his fearsome sickness. One of the greatest crimes of the former regime was authorizing (through coupons) the use of narcotics for opium addicts and turning them out into society, because these addicts, having such fearsome authorization, were in the process of addicting many others every moment, and they increased the scale of society's deviations and crimes every moment. They constantly sought to bring countless others into their circle. For example, even now, at an encounter with an addict, and especially a cigarette smoker, the first thing they attempt to do is to establish a relationship by offering a cigarette. Your acceptance signifies a spirit of complicity with them, and refusal cuts the relationship. We see this happening today. People who had coupons bought opium cheaply, prepared it, and they and others used it in various ways. This very circumstance was the cause of wider and wider narcotics distribution. An addict must not have authorization to live in a large society among healthy people. He must be sent to a place set aside especially for addicts where he will not harm others. At the same time, families must see that their children do not associate with addicts.

The Role of Social Anomy in Addiction

Addicts are found in all social classes, races, and countries but the extent of the prevalence of addiction depends on the price of the addictive drug, its availability, religion, economy, intelligence, social class, morals, and habits. Take addiction to alcohol, for example, and the way it comes about in various societies. It may be consumed at the level of elementary addiction, meaning individually, in its early stages. It gives the consumer a wonderful feeling, as if it were made from the water of life, or created out of social habit and local custom. This has many occupational aspects. Tavern keepers and sailors are among those who take refuge in alcohol. A final point on this is that alcoholics and addicts have a symbolic, illustrative quality about them. This arises out of personal inadequacy. They turn to it mostly to relieve the discomforts caused by family problems or in order to soothe the signs of distress and depression arising out of personal inadequacy and social disruption. The most important factor leading to alcoholic addiction is the lack of emotional attachment and reliance, for alcohol, unfortunately, plays a potent role in the addict's dependence. Just as was stressed at the beginning of the discussion, this matter may be viewed as a crime in one society while carrying no punishment in another, but this sickness is a social matter in any case, not only because it appears in a social context, but especially because its roots are in society's very institutions. Thus it is not possible to explain and analyze this without using the cultural environment, in which the sickness has appeared, as a basis. For

example, addiction to narcotics and drug poisons is not simply due to personality disorders. Sometimes it causes them. In many instances it is for escaping the social environment. Without it, it is not possible to tolerate the environment. In the social organizations bequeathed to us by long centuries, the family is the first environment in a person's life, and it is really tantamount to a sample of his wider social situation of the future. His feelings about himself, which are usually regarded as products of cultural conditions, are entirely situated in the family, and the relationships among its members. These are deserving of observation and study. Behavior contrary to society's laws may be, for the child or the adolescent, a way of escaping an unhappy family environment due to abnormalities arising from the addiction of their parents. They have been caught in the net of addiction and other deviations, for these deviations are the best way to take revenge against the parents, since the parents' life becomes very difficult as a result of the activities and behavior of deviant children, and their honor and status are endangered. Another matter that must be addressed is the way the crime of addiction is committed.

Deviation and the Effects Arising from Addiction

The problem is buying and selling, possession, using, transporting, and, ultimately, smuggling, because every addict needs the substance he consumes, and he will do anything to obtain it. I have many examples. Many addicts persuade their sisters, daughters, and even their wives and sons to sell themselves in order to get money and satisfy their need. Family economic instability due to addiction is itself one of the indirect causes that bring about various crimes and deviancies. The addict will even sell himself because of his need for narcotics. Physical and psychological disorders, sexual impotence, sterility, lack of willpower, weakness, loss of memory, instability, complete psychological agitation, family disintegration, continuous quarreling, and various crimes are all due to the frightening effects of addiction.

At the same time, addicts must be forbidden to marry, for they will addict their spouses and children. They should be prevented from being parents or having children because these children will be among the first sacrifices to this disaster.

There are many people and sociologists who regard addiction as the result of poverty, but it must be kept in mind and admitted that many people of low income are far less prone to addiction and other deviations in general than the well-off classes because of the faith and belief that is in them arising out of their religious and moral beliefs.

Personality, Level of Individual Stability and Individual Behavior

The bridge that connects a person's future with his environment at the beginning of life is connected with his emotional relationships in this environment. The acceptance of one's surroundings requires love and protection. On the other hand this environment can be a cause of fear and emotional withdrawal. The expectations of the social environment usually exceed the capabilities and level of difficulty within the competence of a youth for coming to terms with the environment. To prevail over his surroundings is insufficient and not noticeable. Feelings of humiliation, loneliness, and fear on the one hand and intensification of the power of quarrelsomeness on the other hand are potentially beyond the capacities of a human being,

and if this occurs the individual enters into conflict with either himself or his society. Psychological conflicts, which always accompany the stages of a person's growth and development, upset part of his state of equilibrium. It is then that a person's internal equilibrium and soundness suffer. This is harmful to the personality. This problem intensifies under the effects of the disturbing events of daily life. To escape this, people turn to drugs. Addiction is, in reality, a shelter from physical and psychological pain. An addict seeks to numb his feelings through drugs.

The Psychiatrists' View of Adolescent Addiction

Psychiatrists and some psychologists regard intellectual and emotional changes as the product of the loss of self esteem. They believe that through this mechanism addicts relieve the pressures that cause their pain and distress. In other words they reduce the burden of restlessness, painful feelings such as guilt, distress, regret, and family, employment, and social problems. In this way feelings related to society, relationships, and personality are deflected, the value of others is diminished, and a person's relationships take the form of offensive practices. In this way a world takes shape whose ultimate goal is obtaining these narcotics, because the individual seeks the ultimate delights in them. The addict, because of side effects such as depression, delirium, or general weakness, places his life in danger, but through the side effects of another sickness such as alcohol, infection, and others, the addict loses his life. It is quite clear that a person's bodily defenses are weakened by addiction.

Psychologists and Adolescent Addiction

Psychologists believe that curiosity is the initial provocation to draw adolescents toward addiction. When this curiosity disappears at the very outset in a logical manner because of reason, young people are less likely to fall into the maze of addiction. Otherwise, their capitulation to the morbid clutches of addiction will be hastened. The first step is taken with the lighting of a cigarette. A curious adolescent wants to understand everything, and to befriend everyone in order to draw back this veil and comprehend whatever is covered up and hidden from him. An adolescent is most commonly subject to profound personality changes, and it is possible for these changes to cause anxiety in parents, teachers, and other adults who are in contact with him in some way. This situation develops at around age 16. The adolescent struggle to attain majority status and full citizenship is accompanied by numerous errors. These mistakes are in reality manifestations of the struggles of adolescents to achieve personal identity, a feeling of independence, and personal maturity. Most of these crises are related to adolescents' efforts to affirm their independence. He is trying to prove to everyone that he is his own man. These efforts and struggles usually take the form of rebellion, resistance, and defiance of parents and other adults. Sometimes this independence appears in an exaggerated form, having at times an antisocial and even a destructive nature, such as sinful behavior, wine drinking, cigarette smoking, and so on.

The adolescent's proclamation of independence is to gain acceptance from the family and the group. To achieve this objective he may do unusual, immoral, and even antisocial things. Cigarette smoking and the use of other symbols that all serve to demonstrate his social maturity to others are examples of these practices. If in the course of this he encounters social deviants, his future prospects will not be good. Disillusionment with the achievement of independence will make a person prone to addiction, because one will try to compensate for one's problems related to social

and economic disillusionment in this way, and, so to speak, stand on one's own two feet. This accounts for the lack of emotional ties and reliance.

The adolescent years are considered the sensitive years, because there are no structures for controlling them. At this age the desire to discover new things is boundless. At the same time, his future sexual, intellectual, emotional and social growth must not be overlooked, because the vulnerability and susceptibility of adolescents come from normal future growth and development. How often they become addicted through encounters with gangs of addicts.

It Has Psychological and Pharmacological Effects

The proliferation of addicts arises out of the advancement of medical knowledge, and very often physicians are directly responsible for creating addicts. For example, a protracted and painful illness such as renal pains, cancer, or a complicated work-related injury compels the doctor or surgeon to inject limited compounds, the use of which are continued by the patient until he gradually habituates them and becomes addicted. This situation, however, and especially by itself, cannot play a role in creating addiction prior to some other instigating factor or evident cause. In any case, the basis and root of this need must be seen as the product of deep emotional disturbance caused by self depreciation. Sometimes its purpose is to relieve distress, and sometimes it is self-destructive. In all of these instances the motivation is enjoyment. In all forms of addiction the principle of enjoyment always takes precedence over the principles of reality and morality. The use of morphine imparts a pleasant ring to conceptual and moral experiences and to the individuals relationships with the outside world. These partial changes are sufficient for relieving distress, but in reality they are not adequate for eliminating them and achieving compatibility. In order to maintain compatibility the amount used is always on the increase. Other drugs used by addicts are barbituates (bromides, barbitals, and...), amphetamine compounds such as benzedrine, and also sedatives such as Libarpom, Kolropar, Mazine, Doluzal, and others. They all include similar side effects, such as reduction of voluntary movement and drunkenness, relief of pain, feelings of peace, agreeable, but unreal, thoughts, and a lack of interest in social activities and the environmental situation.

Reactions Due to Nonavailability of Narcotics

If narcotics should be unavailable to the addict, strange and noteworthy changes appear in him. These changes depend on the narcotic being used. Many addicts do not limit themselves to only one drug, using two or three at one time. The most prevalent of these combinations is one of the poisons mixed with alcohol. Of course, the use of significant quantities of other substances such cigarettes, tea, and coffee in the course of addiction is a commonplace practice. Overall, a general law of addiction can be formulated as follows: first, the addict gradually increases his consumption and seeks to find ways to obtain drugs easily; second, as a result of the significant quantities of narcotics consumed by some, symptoms such as sleeplessness, psychological and motor instability, drowsiness, and some times laziness, increase; third, the general state of health is usually destroyed, and emaciation, loss of appetite, and rapid heartbeat appear.

Curing Addiction

The attempt to cure addiction should never be undertaken at home. A long period of patient hospitalization which must never be less than two months is a necessity. Strict patient isolation and control of visitors and relatives are laws of the cure. Most addicts want a gradual decrease of dosages, but the drug cutoff must be accomplished quickly within a period of several days. The question arises, won't the sudden cutoff of drugs bring on severe derangement?

This question merits discussion, because the nonavailability of drugs is the direct cause of visible mental changes in the addict. Experience has clearly shown that certain derangements do arise directly from physiological responses (need), but the major portion of these manifestations are the result of distress and are usually intended to pull the wool over someone's eyes.

The true abandonment of drugs takes place when the patient can tolerate pain and distress, being forced to face that which he had sought to escape by clinging to addiction. This task must continue over a period of time under psychological and clinical supervision. It must not be done using only physical treatment.

9310

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

ANTIDRUGS GROUP SEES 'AMERICAN NARCOTICS SITUATION'

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] "Before long we'll have American narcotics conditions in Denmark and no one is doing anything to prevent this from happening. Any other kind of epidemic would have caused our system to intervene with assistance immediately but narcotics abuse is ignored--the situation will take care of itself, seems to be the attitude."

That was the view of Birk Keller of the People's Movement Against Hard Drugs which celebrates its first anniversary today. Over the weekend there will be a "national congress" for the 35 nationwide local groups to be held in Aalborg.

"During the past year we have tried to activate politicians with regard to the problem of hard drugs," said Birk Keller. "At the same time we hope that our people from the movement will become accepted by the politicians so they can serve on the committees and councils and whatever that deal with the problem. So far this has been a problem and many politicians have just confused the issue instead in their discussion--perhaps unconsciously."

Here Birk Keller was thinking specifically of the constantly recurring debate on Methadon as a method of treatment. He is very opposed to Methadon and would go so far as to combat doctors who would like to use Methadon for more than a 14-day withdrawal period.

The only possible solution for getting drug addicts back to what we call a normal life is to transplant the individual entirely. Addicts must be removed from their primary environment and build up a new identity, Keller said.

"Our agenda for the weekend 'congress' includes an attempt to set up some 'rolling high schools'--tractor-powered trailers where we can provide information on the problems in different towns. We also have some nautical projects in the works. Two or three small boats--each with a crew of around 10--would travel around the country on an information tour. Addicts on withdrawal programs and former addicts would naturally be included," Birk Keller said.

"The gravity of the problem can be seen directly in the rising number of deaths among drug addicts," Keller said. This hardest-hit group in society is not

particularly well-equipped to deal with these problems unaided. Once they have fallen through the safety net it is hard for these people to come back."

The organization is having a reception in the midst of the clutter from its move to new premises at Sankt Pederstraede 16 on Friday at 1400 hours.

6578

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

WORKING GROUP FORMED TO STUDY DRUG ABUSE PRISONERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Dan Axel]

[Text] "We simply must stand behind the liberalization of the prison system which has taken place in recent years. Three out of four prisoners are not drug abusers after all so a sharpening of measures for drug pushers and addicts must not hit this 'innocent' group."

So said the chairman of the Folketing Legal Committee, Jimmy Stahr (Social Democrat) yesterday during the drug debate in Folketing. But Jimmy Stahr agreed with the minister of justice who suggested that we should profit from our experiences in the Vridsløselille state prison and separate hard-core addicts from the rest of the prisoners.

The so-called dilution principle where jail sections are assigned 20 percent drug addicts and 80 percent nonaddicts is something the minister would like to stick with as long as possible. But the minister has abandoned the idea of putting professional dealers in hard narcotics into a special institution. They should be spread out throughout the jail system, Henning Rasmussen said.

Failed

"I think the dilution principle has failed," said Annelise Godtfredsen. "We simply must separate the addicts from the rest as soon as possible--this should really be done now while the working group is still functioning. But this should not penalize non-addicts."

The justice minister's more long-term proposal for better control in the jails involves extensive rebuilding so that sections become smaller. This would provide a better atmosphere and at the same time make it easier for prison personnel to work there.

Birgith Mogensen (Center-Democrat) went the farthest, proposing the establishment of three or four drug prisons for the approximately 700 addicts in Danish prisons today. The spokesman for the Progressive Party, Mogens Voigt, would treat drug addicts as a contagious disease and therefore addicts should not be in jail at all but in a hospital.

Justice Minister Henning Rasmussen admitted that treatment opportunities for addicts in jail are not good enough. "But unfortunately we must wait until later on to look into this, after the working groups have finished their work," said the minister of justice.

6578

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57

DENMARK

FOLKETING MEMBER ASKS INVESTIGATION OF DRUG DEATH CAUSES

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Dan Axel: "Folketing Member Says That Narcotics Deaths Can Be Actual Murders Staged as Accidental Deaths"]

[Text] The narcotics-connected murder of the 22-year-old Michelle Anderson caused Birgith Mogensen (CD) [Democratic Center] to ask Justice Minister Henning Rasmussen whether there is a connection between narcotics-related deaths and camouflaged crime.

"I have no doubt at all that many of the narcotics-connected deaths are so-called 'camouflaged suicides'. Deaths are staged by drug dealers and the people behind them because they are afraid of being exposed," Birgith Mogensen told the BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

Birgith Mogensen has asked the minister of justice whether he can confirm that 178 people known to be drug users who were arrested on narcotics charges during 1979 were dead less than 2 months after they were released. He also wants to know whether they know how many individuals charged with narcotics offenses died a short time after having undergone an ordinary police examination.

The most frequent causes of death for drug addicts have been murder, the taking of overdoses and poisoned drugs, and it is against that background that Birgith Mogensen now wants to have the situation cleared up.

Crime in the Wake of Drug Addicts

At the same time, he thinks that we very soon should begin to use new methods of treatment for drug addicts who want to overcome the habit.

"What needs to be done, to begin with, is to get them to break off their customary way of looking at life as simply a matter of getting the money for the next shot. Crime flourishes in the wake of drug addicts," says Birgith Mogensen. "If methadone or apomorphine only can keep drug addicts from committing crimes, we will have come part of the way toward breaking their addiction."

Next Thursday the Folketing will have a debate inquiring into the question of drugs in Danish prisons.

9266
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58

DENMARK

NARCOTICS DEATHS INCREASED 50 PERCENT IN 1979

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Jens Thomsen: "Narcotics-Connected Deaths Are Setting a Record in 1980"]

[Text] The number of deaths among drug addicts in Denmark is increasing. In 1978, 87 deaths were registered with the police, 125 were registered in 1979 and the number for 1980 will probably exceed that, the chief of the narcotics division of the police, Inspector Pedro Maria Gauguin, believes. "We have no knowledge of the figure Birgith Mogensen of the CD [Democratic Center] gave, which was 178 deaths for individuals after serving prison sentences in 1979. We also do not have any way of finding out how many of the drug-related deaths reported to us are suicides or are the result of overdoses of heroin or 'paki pills' taken by accident or in combination with alcohol. Dead narcotics victims are autopsied. Tissue samples are taken from their livers. The investigation can last a good 2 or 3 months before we get a statement of the cause of death from the medical experts. People who kill themselves, such as individuals who jump from the fourth floor as a result of drug abuse are also included in that figure. But it is evident that deaths of drug addicts can be disguised very well."

A Brutal Milieu

Peter Schioler, the Ministry of Education's adviser on the abuse of alcohol and drugs, states that there is considerable evidence that the milieu in which drug dealers are active has recently become an environment which is essentially a rough one, and one which is more brutal than formerly.

"If people would talk about a hired killer in connection with the Michelle murder, I would not be surprised. But the most probable procedure for a hired killer to follow with respect to his victim would be to give an overdose of drugs. There are many examples of that in the United States and France," he says.

"The number of narcotics-related deaths is increasing. One might almost say that there are seasons when such deaths are likely to occur. For unexplainable reasons, they come in waves. But the figure of 178 drug-connected deaths given by Birgith Mogensen of the Democratic Center, and with many camouflaged crimes included among those 178 deaths, is a surprise to me," Schioler says.

They Threaten Suicide

Section Chief Mogens Elmquist, of the section of the Criminal Police concerned with the welfare of exconvicts, says that many drug addicts released on parole threaten suicide and others threaten to commit burglary if they do not get money. "But how many actually carry out their threats is something I do not know. Many addicts are so ill as a result of their addiction that it verges on a sort of mental disease, and we also have had cases where they threatened the lives of our personnel. It is a brutal clientele we work with," says Section Chief Elmquist.

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DENMARK

POLICE SEIZE HEROIN WORTH 40 MILLION KRONER FROM TURKISH GANG

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Mogens Auning: "Police Were Fully Informed Concerning Heroin Shipment"]

[Text] The 31-year-old Turk Fethi Yxyulemz had only been in Denmark a good 2 hours on his first visit to this country when he was picked up by the police with heroin worth 40 million kroner concealed in the radiator of his automobile. Yesterday evening, Judge Niels Viltøft, presiding in Copenhagen, sent the Turk to prison for 26 days, charged with smuggling narcotics.

Yxyulemz denied any knowledge of the heroin.

"It is true that it was found in my automobile," he said, "but I didn't know anything about it."

In the narcotics division at Police Headquarters in Copenhagen, they think that, with the arrest of Yxyulemz, five other Turks and a Danish woman who is married to one of them, they have broken up a very active Turkish drug ring which has been operating in Denmark for several years.

The Police Knew Everything

The arrest of Yxyulemz, who came by automobile from Nuernberg in the FRG, where he worked as a lathe operator for the MAN concern, and the other six who were brought before the court today, is the result of a very comprehensive piece of police work.

Detective Superintendent Harry Frost, who brought Yxyulemz before the court, said, "The police knew they were supposed to come with 4 kilograms of heroin. We knew who had sent them and who was supposed to receive the stuff. We knew where they were supposed to put the car with the heroin and what they were supposed to get for the shipment."

After a conference with his appointed defense counsel, the lawyer Henrik Steen Andersen, the Turk who had been arrested stated that he never had been in Denmark before. He stated that he had come here to pick up some money--2,000 D-marks--which another Turk, whose name he could only give as Ali, had borrowed from him. He did not know Ali's address. He was to have found it out by inquiring at various Turkish cafes and clubs in Copenhagen. He had met Ali in Izmir, in Turkey, and Ali had borrowed money from him, "on no other security than his honest face," which he was to pick up himself in Copenhagen.

Comparable to Murder

Detective Superintendent Frost said to the Turk that, when he had been arrested at 0525 hours on Sunday at the BP filling station in Aksejved, in the vicinity of Ronnede, the police had found 8 canvas bags, each of which contained 500 grams of heroin. In reply, Yxyulemz maintained that he knew nothing about it.

"I do not say that you are a big heroin smuggler, but I do say that I suspect you are one," Detective Superintendent Frost said to the arrested man through the Turkish interpreter. Frost emphasized the fact that it was a serious matter to come to a country with which one had no connection with an automobile full of narcotics.

"It is a crime which can be compared with rape, murder or aggravated assault," the detective superintendent said, "when it is done by somebody who is not addicted to the stuff himself."

A Fortune Found

The Criminal Police are far from being through with unraveling the Turkish drug ring.

Aside from the accused, six other people were arrested, as was mentioned earlier. One of them is the Danish woman Kirsten Guess, 33 years of age, who is married to Yilmaz Guess. The couple has a tobacco store on Viktoriagade. The police found 292,000 kroner while searching the apartment of the 36-year-old Ahmet Tokmarks at Ungarnsgade 22. The others, all of whom are charged under Paragraph 191 of the Penal Code--the so-called hard narcotics paragraph, which can result in imprisonment for up to 10 years--are Omer Taskiran, 30, Amet Senyuz, 35, and Erdener Dirin, 37, who lives on Overodvej in Holte.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DRUG, ALCOHOL ABUSE BY WOMEN INCREASING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 80 p 10

[Article: "More and More Women Are Taking Intoxicants"]

[Text] Saarbrücken, 27 Oct--In the FRG more and more women, especially younger women, are turning to intoxicants. The use of cigarettes, alcohol and medications (especially sedatives) and also of illegal drugs is on a continual increase among the female population. However, information about the true extent of this dependency is as yet fragmented and an investigation of its causes is just beginning.

The different forms of intoxicant dependency of women (this topic will be discussed by more than 700 participants at the conference on "Woman and Addiction" in Saarbrücken) also include, in addition to tobacco, alcohol, medication and drug consumption, so called addiction to food, sex, work and recognition. There is little statistical material available so far on the "typically female" forms of dependency on intoxicants.

From the evidence collected from 1976 to 1978 by 200 mobile consultation and treatment units by the charitable organization of the Protestant Church, the following conclusions can be arrived at: Most of the women seeking help are between 30 and 40 years old. However, the number of women younger than 21 years and also the number of older women have increased disproportionately. Compared to men, the women seeking help are, on the average, younger.

Among those seeking help, the ratio of women is increasing. At the counseling offices, the ratio has increased from 28 to 30 percent. The number of patients who visited the stations more than once has increased from 14,875 to 22,610.

Women mostly use several drugs in combination. In 1978, the ratio of those taking more than one type of drug was 54 percent, twice as high as among men. Among those seeking help who used only an addictive substance, nine out of ten men consumed alcohol alone, while 56 percent of the women drank alcohol, 27 percent took medication and 17 percent took illegal drugs.

Similar results were furnished by a study at the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry in Munich on a particular form of dependency: alcoholism among women, which has been little studied so far, in contrast to the drinking habits of men. It was found that the women patients today are, on the average, younger and often have already made some attempts at rehabilitation. Increased divorce rates, alcohol

abuse by the mother and the partner, psychological problems and the use of sedatives were diagnosed in general among women alcoholics.

As causes of and developmental conditions for alcohol abuse by women, the published literature quotes, above all, negative childhood experiences such as illness of parents, broken families, divorce, disturbed marriages or alcoholism of the father. The mothers of women alcoholics are often described as domineering and emotionally distant while the fathers are described more as weak, soft and labile.

Relationship to partner and to family seems to have a considerable influence on the drinking habit of women. A disturbed relationship with the partner often leads to alcohol abuse. Among adolescent females, the first encounter with intoxicants--perhaps illegal drugs--and the first sexual intercourse are more often together in time than among adolescent males.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

STORTING JUSTICE COMMITTEE DEMANDS TOUGHER DRUGS FIGHT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The fight against narcotics must get tougher! The Storting Justice Committee agrees on that but the committee's recommendation on the budget for the Ministry of Justice for next year, which was submitted yesterday, shows that the Conservatives want to go farther than the other parties in appropriating funds for the measures needed to combat narcotics. The party was also alone in voting against a Storting appropriation of 10 million kroner for the construction of preparatory schools for civilians subject to compulsory national service.

In its report the Justice Committee said that measures aimed at coming to grips with the introduction, sale and use of narcotics should be assigned a high priority and the Justice Committee also said steps are needed beyond the crisis plan adopted by Storting in the spring of 1979. The committee stressed in particular that Foreign Control should be made capable of handling its duties in a more satisfactory way. But a majority on the committee, the Labor Party, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party, did not recommend extra funding in this area beyond what the government proposed in its state budget bill. But the Conservatives wanted to increase funding for the police by 23 million kroner, particularly in view of the desire for a tougher effort against drug abuse.

In their separate remarks the Conservative members on the Justice Committee pointed out that several police forces need specially-constructed rapid boats for keeping track of small boat traffic. The Oslo Police Force in particular should be given funds for the purchase of a modern police boat, the Conservatives said.

While the Christian People's Party and the Labor Party supported the government's proposal on appropriations for the county civil service both the Conservative and Center parties want to increase funding by 4 million kroner.

The Conservatives feel the Ministry of Justice should get along with three new positions next year while the other parties on the committee feel the ministry should have nine new positions. The majority of the committee also supported the establishment of six new county sheriff posts for next year while the Conservatives felt two new posts would be adequate.

The Conservatives stood alone on opposing the construction of preparatory schools for civilians subject to national service. The majority, the Labor Party and the Christian People's Party, set aside 10 million kroner for this purpose--the Center Party agreed to "only" 5 million.

- The Conservatives also opposed increasing the number of civilians in national service which the majority supported. Therefore the Conservatives opposed the new jobs involved in such an expansion of capacity.

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NORWAY

GOVERNMENT ASKS EXTENSION OF ANTIDRUG PHONE TAP LAW

Oslos ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Kristin Moksnes: "Drug Phone Tapping Permanent Arrangement?"]

[Text] In 1979 the police used telephone tapping as a means of investigation in 29 drug cases, almost double the number of 1978. Oslo accounted for 15 of the cases. The number of phones tapped in connection with the cases also doubled, to 83.

In a cabinet meeting yesterday the government proposed that the temporary law on telephone tapping be extended to 1985. The Justice Ministry advocates a permanent long-term law. The temporary law of 1976 has heretofore been renewed at 2-year intervals. When the law was passed, objections, not least by defense attorneys, were strong, and they will hardly lessen when the Justice Ministry advocates permanent telephone tapping.

"Even though this is a matter of a very special type of crime, telephone tapping should not occur at all. In principle, there are many negative sides of telephone tapping, and Swedish experience shows that the benefit to investigation is meager. In the criminal element in question tapping quickly becomes known, and other ways of work than the telephone are used to avoid the police searchlight," says Supreme Court Attorney Ole Jacob Bae to ARBEIDERBLADET. For its part the Justice Ministry has evaluated as good its experience of telephone tapping since 1976; in part very good, states a report by the State Advocate. Taking the investigation into account and the desire for as little publicity as possible, the police is reluctant to impart to the public this good experience. In the government's proposition, cases are for reasons of discretion not referred to in which telephone tapping has proved very fruitful. One case from 1978 and one from 1979 are referred to in which surveillance and routine investigation produced slight results. By means of telephone tapping the cases were solved. In the former case a person was sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years for selling morphine sulphate. In the second case a large amount of heroin was confiscated and several courier routes to Norway discovered. Two of those implicated were sentenced to 5 years in prison without the possibility of parole.

According to Deputy Director Erik Keiserud, the ministry favors greater frankness as concerns telephone tapping, but the public's need for information must be weighed against police requirements for discretion, says Keiserud.

The law of 1976 allows the police to listen to conversations to and from certain telephones the suspect will or is "expected to use." The police can tap pay phones and phones in public buildings, as well as the telephones of persons under professional secrecy, such as clergymen and social workers. However, according to the law, only the telephones of suspects can be tapped.

The police must obtain authorization from the interrogatory court before tapping begins. The court's authorization must be renewed every 2 weeks. The police has often requested that this time period be extended, but the Justice Ministry will consider this only after the law has been made permanent. In Oslo, duration of the tapping has varied from 1 week to 3 months. In a couple of cases outside Oslo tapping has been 7 and 3.5 months, respectively. The increase in the number of tapping cases is due primarily to the fact that police outside Oslo have in earnest begun to make use of this means of investigation.

Telephone tapping in Norway has in a couple of cases been integrated into coordinated tapping efforts in Scandinavia. According to the state advocate, they produced very good results.

Objections to telephone tapping has primarily concerned public security vis-a-vis the law and the danger of a "contagion effect" toward the surveillance police.

"I do not doubt for a moment that the access to telephone tapping has made things easier for the surveillance police in narcotics cases. This is a natural and trivial, but very serious contagion effect, the greater the tapping is in drug cases," says Supreme Court Advocate Bae.

State Secretary Thor-Erik Johansen of the Justice Ministry rejects this and asks for proof of the assertion:

"Legal rights are protected in that the police must get authorization from the interrogatory court. Personally, I have great confidence in the judges."

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NORWAY

OSLO POLICE SEIZE KILOGRAM OF HEROIN SMUGGLED FROM DENMARK

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Inge D. Hanssen]

[Text] A short time ago the Oslo police seized over 1 kilogram of heroin that was worth around 10 million kroner on the illegal market. That is one of the biggest narcotics hauls ever made in this country. The heroin, which was 65 percent pure, was found in the air duct of a car arriving on the boat from Denmark. The successful action was the result of extensive preliminary work on the part of the police. The major figure in the case is a 36-year-old citizen of Yugoslavia who has resided in Norway for 7 years. He did not admit having committed a crime in any of the police interrogations.

It was on 22 October when the boat from Denmark came to Oslo that the police moved in. The narcotics police had conducted an extensive investigation before that and they had strong indications that narcotics would be hidden in the car. Police and customs agents had to search a long time before they found the heroin.

The heroin was hidden in a covered air duct. The drug was in 13 plastic bags tied together with string. A narcotics dog found the drug. In all 1.085 kg of heroin was seized. If the heroin had been sold in small batches on the Oslo market the total value would have been around 10 million kroner.

As we said a 46-year-old [as written] citizen of Yugoslavia is the main figure in the case. He had with him in the car his 19-year-old wife and three children. The youngest was a baby only a few months old. Both husband and wife were jailed but the wife was later released. Other members of the family were also investigated by the police but no grounds were found for charging them with criminal offenses. However they were expelled from Norway because they lacked work and residence permits.

In a police hearing the man denied any knowledge of the heroin. However the police have plotted his travel route through Europe. He traveled alone and the family met him in Copenhagen. The police believe that having the family in the car was a pure camouflage operation. The man has lived here for 7 years but he has not had steady work for the last year. He told the police he had lived on loans and an inheritance.

"This case confirms that Norway has become part of the international courier network. We have had extensive and good cooperation with police in other countries but with reference to future investigations I cannot reveal which nations have been involved in this cooperation. Before we took action we had worked on the case for several months," said the leader of the narcotics police, Police Inspector Arne Huuse, in a statement to AFTENPOSTEN.

The police hope that further investigation will reveal whether the man made other trips abroad. At this time the police would not say whether or not the man had been in touch with other people for the purpose of selling the heroin.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

BRIEFS

RECORD DRUGS OVERDOSE DEATHS--Police statistics on narcotics deaths are more depressing than ever. So far this year 31 deaths have been attributed to drug overdoses compared with 27 all last year. The indications are that this is largely due to deaths outside Oslo. The head of the Oslo police force's narcotics section, Police Inspector Arne Huuse, told NTB [NORWEGIAN PRESS AGENCY] that as of 1 November 11 cases of narcotics deaths around the country had been reported while the corresponding figures for all of 1978 and 1979 were eight and five respectively. In Oslo there have been 20 drug-related deaths in all so far this year. Inspector Huuse felt there are big gaps in the official statistics because the criteria for reporting drug-related deaths are unclear but it is evident that established narcotics scenes have emerged around the country. In the period from 1977 to 1979 300 medication deaths were noted at the Medico-Legal Institute. The institute performs autopsies for the Oslo police and a number of police forces in southern and eastern Norway. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Nov 80 p 4] 6578

HASHISH SEIZED IN TRONDHEIM--A small amount of hashish and stolen jewels worth 130,000 kroner were found by the Trondheim police during a raid on an apartment. Two men living in the apartment were arrested and charged with the sale of narcotics and stolen goods. Those arrested are a 35-year-old East European and a 27-year-old Norwegian. They are said to have traveled abroad several times to buy narcotics and the police think they have sold amphetamines and hashish to young people in town. The 35-year-old man whom the police think is the leader in the sale of drugs and stolen goods was previously sentenced in connection with several winnings violations. He was to have been expelled from the country some time ago but the decision was later repealed by the Justice Ministry. Police adjutant Harald Ellefsen of the Trondheim police force told NTB that the police received a lot of information from young drug abusers in connection with this case. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Nov 80 p 4] 6578

DANE ARRESTED: SMUGGLED HASHISH--Customs officials at Svinesund found around 1.5 kg of hashish in a Danish passenger car stopped Friday evening for routine inspection just inside the border on the Norwegian side. Three Danish citizens in the car were arrested. They will have a preliminary hearing Monday in Halden and their imprisonment is requested on narcotics smuggling charges. This is one of the biggest narcotics hauls ever made by customs officials in Svinesund. A special narcotics patrol revealed the smuggling. The car was taken out for a more thorough check in a routine inspection. The customs men found the hashish

hidden in the car's spare tire. Police officer Oistein Schjonsby of Halden said one of the three Danes arrested had admitted the actual circumstances but the other two denied knowing there were narcotics hidden in the car. Those arrested are all men, 22 and 23 years old. Two of them have narcotics convictions in Denmark. Police officer Schjonsby thought the case had ties with other people in Norway. The Halden police are in close touch with other police forces in this country and with Danish police. With respect to future investigations the police officer would not reveal what the Danes said at the police hearings or whether they said anything about where the hashish was supposed to be delivered. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Nov 80 p 4] .6578

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

MAJOR HEROIN SEIZURE IN EAST

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] It is reported that 1 billion lira in pure heroin seized by Security Forces 3 days ago was destined for exchange in return for arms to be smuggled into Turkey. An official of the Mardin Martial Law Deputy Commander's Office said that there had been a 4-year connection between heroin smugglers in the region and groups that provide arms to secret organizations.

According to information received from officials of the 22. Mobile Gendarmerie Brigade Command and the Martial Law Deputy Commander's Office, the operation to seize the 8 kilos, 350 grams of pure heroin worth 1 billion lira developed as follows:

There were indications that Mustafa Altan, who is involved in commercial business in Diyarbakir, was smuggling narcotics. As the result of surveillance and operations that lasted 3 months, Altan, who is from Nusaybin, was tricked into believing that a narcotics agent was a drug seller. Pursuant to the deal between the agent and Altan, they met in a village between Diyarbakir and Mardin on 11 November at 1000. Altan, who intended to sell the heroin to a Fiscal police officer, surrendered to authorities positioned at the scene.

An official of the Mardin Command said, "The case was a big one. Bearing in mind that the arrest of certain persons whose names are known to us is of top priority, the top man will be arrested in a short time."

In answering a question the official remarked, "It is obvious that arms are being introduced into Turkey using money obtained from narcotics produced in this region. There was significant evidence that the same procedure was being followed in this case. Moreover, according to what we have ascertained, a 4-year connection has existed between arms and heroin smugglers and secret organizations."

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Diyarbakir Police Department Narcotics Branch teams seized 6 kilos of pure heroin with a market value of 500 million lira. According to information provided by Narcotics Branch Chief, Chief Commissioner Remzi Birol, Narcotics Branch teams toward morning stopped a car on the Urfa-Diyarbakir highway with tags 06.TU.842 driven by Resul Akmak. In a search, 6 kilos of pure heroin in 12 sacks were found hidden in special compartments of the car. A suspect named Aziz Karakoyun from Lice district was arrested in an operation conducted immediately following Akmak's confession during interrogation that he had taken delivery of heroin from this individual. [Text] [Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 18 Nov 80 p 5]

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